

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



Volume XXIV Number 8

AUGUST, 1934

Plans for Government
Control of Grazing on
the Public Domain



Government Buying of
Ewes Under the Drouth
Relief Plan



National Ram Sale:
September 11-12

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION
Salt Lake City, Utah

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING
CORPORATION
Boston, Mass.



A Man's Judgment is Only as Good as His Information

The four national packers as well as other slaughterers buying lambs at DENVER are familiar with the daily and fluctuating needs, both as to numbers and quality, at the many points where they slaughter. Growers do not have this information and can do no more than guess where the best demand may exist for their particular lambs, and that guess is often wrong.

All of this is avoided if the lambs are sold at DENVER. Distribution through DENVER results in the right number of the right kind at the right place at the right time. Everything is RIGHT about marketing at DENVER. Sale and filling takes place while the lambs are feeding to comply with the law. Railroad service in and out is unequalled. Service and facilities are unexcelled. Prices are more than in line with other points.



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We Can Supply Range Raised
YEARLING RAMS or RAM LAMBS
in Lots or Carloads



Our Range Hampshire Rams have Topped the
National Ram Sale for Years

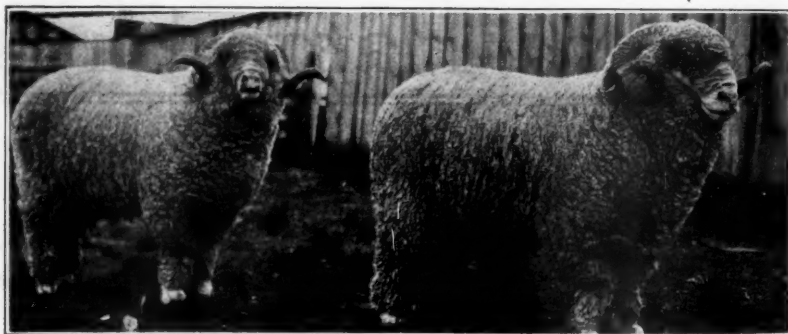
In mutton quality, size and bone, our sheep
are outstanding. Our range was excellent this
year and our rams have never been better.

Mt. Haggin Land and Livestock Company

ANACONDA, MONTANA

H. C. Gardiner, President

Tom Drummond, Shepherd



The New Rambouillet

For the production of bigger lambs without wrinkles
USE DEER LODGE FARMS NEW RAMBOUILLET RAMS

To produce ewes with a longer staple fleece,
USE NEW RAMBOUILLET RAMS

Deer Lodge Farms New Rambouillet studs and range rams will be at the ram sales at Salt Lake, Pendleton
Oregon, and Casper, Wyoming.

STUDS or CARLOADS of RAMS

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DEER LODGE, MONTANA

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CORRIEDALES

All our own raising. From one Stud Ram to
a carload range rams.

BIG BONED

HEAVY WOOL

Recent importations from New Zealand.

COFFIN SHEEP COMPANY

YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm

Madsen Type



"Professor"

We have consigned to the 1934 National Ram Sale four outstanding Stud Rams, "Big Boy," "Colonel," "Quality" and "Professor." Also a splendid pen of five Stud Rams and a wonderful pen of twenty-five.

Better breeding has made the Madsen Rams leaders. They are in demand the world over.

We have for sale 600 head of our big, thrifty, "Madsen Type" young ewes. Price and quality will suit purchaser.

Single or carload lots, rams and ewes, for delivery anytime until October 1.

Use the Best — Use Madsen's.

JOHN K. MADSEN

PHONE 174-175

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

P. O. BOX 219

Williams and Pauly Rambouillet Rams

The continued popularity of our rams with range men who have used them longest comes from their records in producing

LARGE SMOOTH BODIES

HEAVY BONE

HEAVY FLEECES

LONG FINE STAPLE

Will Sell in Lots of Any Size

Inspect our Offerings at Home: See our Entries in the
National Ram Sale

WILLIAMS AND PAULY

Deer Lodge, Montana

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
and the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

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Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs

Lowered wool prices, hot weather in the East, and the strike at the Chicago yards raised havoc with lamb shippers in July. These factors operated disastrously in spite of the fact that the month's receipts at seven markets were practically the same as in July, 1933. However, they were 16 per cent above the previous month, shipments being hastened by poor feed prospects on both farms and ranges.

July Markets

The Department of Agriculture's price forecast for the balance of this season, printed in this issue of the Wool Grower, offered little encouragement when it appeared on August 2.

The low prices caused a sharp drop in loadings and the seven market totals for the week ending on August 4 were 40 per cent below one week earlier. Prices steadied and advanced materially in following days.

The President's action on silver on August 9 appears to have been interpreted by business as an inflationary move. Drouth relief in the form of rain has reached some parts of the range country and of the feeding sections as well. With a more uniform rate of loading lambs in the coming weeks, markets should be more satisfactory even though wool does not advance sufficiently to restore former pelt values.

Spring lamb carcasses which sold in New York and Chicago during the last week of June for 18 and 19 cents per pound were below 15 cents at the end of July,

Retail Prices

but had returned to 16 cents by August 7. In spite of the decline, this improvement shows plainly that demand for lamb is strong enough to support a good live market, under approximately normal conditions.

New York prices of lamb at retail on July 15 were one cent per pound less than on June 15, but 4 cents higher than on July 15, 1933. Between the same dates retail pork prices advanced, and there was a slight advance in prices of most retail cuts of beef. Should wholesale costs of dressed lamb continue at their low July level, a greater readjustment of retail prices would be called for. Lamb raisers know, however, that once retailers' selling prices are set very low, there is the strongest resistance to higher live prices. Considering the improvement that has been made from the extremely low market registered because of circumstances mainly peculiar to the lamb trade, just criticism cannot be lodged against the retailer.

A large decline in numbers of all classes of live stock because of drouth and government programs for

control of production is certain. Material increase in demand has already taken place and promises to go much farther. Such growing demand for meat, confronted with a situation of greatly diminished supply bids fair to produce retail prices before the end of next year that will seriously affect consumers and that may then react unfavorably upon producers as well. But the producers are immediately concerned with mounting debts and their repayment is essential to the maintenance of meat production on any scale. The future carries possibilities and problems for which no one now can propose a final solution.

Light Supplies

No official statements have as yet been made by the Department of the Interior as to rules and methods of administering the grazing districts about to be established under the Taylor public domain law.

Hearings on the creation of two districts, in Colorado and Utah, have been set and when held, stockmen should receive a more definite idea of the methods of organizing and operating. It seems certain that the government officials must take the responsibility of deciding which applicants for grazing rights in the districts will be recognized.

The law is very plain in regard to preferences for grazing to be given to the stock owners now using lands that may be placed in grazing districts. Those who own or lease land or water in or near the district and who have been using the public domain come first. Then come those who have been using such lands but do not own or lease ranch land or water. After the grazing requirements of these two classes have been met comes the third class, those who have not used the range and are not property owners.

The position of old users is entirely different from what it is under the administration of the forests. The forest law gives the Secretary of Agriculture complete power without suggestion or direction as to what he shall do in allotting grazing rights. The Secretary of the Interior is compelled by the provisions of the Taylor law to give preference to old users, property owners coming first.

The officials who have represented the Department of the Interior in the conferences with stockmen have explained the law very clearly. They have shown consideration for those who have not used the range and who do not own ranches, but yet desire to acquire status in the grazing districts about to be established. However, the law is clear as to who shall have preference rights and the officials can not depart from it.

Reopening of Sale-in-Transit Case Asked For

A REOPENING of the case concerning freight rates on livestock sold at public markets and shipped out for slaughter at other points has been requested by the stockyards companies at Omaha, Kansas City, and seven other mid-western markets.

This case was decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission on December 12, 1933. Extensive hearings were held, commencing in December, 1932. Taking of testimony at Denver occupied several weeks.

The railroads have stopped the use, except at Denver, of rates based on the rates applicable from the original shipping point to the final point of slaughter. These rates formerly applied through an intermediate market regardless of whether the livestock was sold at such market or sent on farther. Under this arrangement packers could buy at markets west of their plants and get the benefit of the lower rate out of the market where they purchased. This enabled such buyers to pay higher prices than otherwise and the competition was of considerable value to growers.

When the railroads canceled sale-in-transit rates at all markets, except Denver, it caused a large increase in shipments to that market, especially of range lambs.

In the proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1932 and 1933, the National Wool Growers Association took the position that the sale-in-transit rate should again be put into effect at all the markets. The American National Live Stock Association took the same position. Representatives of the river markets and the large packers also asked that either they be given the rate again or that it be canceled at Denver.

In its decision the Commission ruled that the rate should be continued at Denver and that the car-

riers could do as they chose in putting in the rate at other markets. It was required, however, that unless the rate was restored at the river markets it should be canceled at the various feed yards outside the markets where it had been allowed to continue. The result was that the carriers withdrew the rate generally.

In asking now to have the sale-in-transit rate restored to the river and other midwestern markets, the applicants are taking the same position that the representatives of the producers took, in the last case, and which they then urged the attorneys for the other markets to take.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet announced whether it will permit the case to be reopened.

Congress Authorizes National Forest Additions

OF the six additions to national forests in the West which were authorized by Congress during the recent session, three are in the North Pacific region. These are, the Ocho-co National Forest, an increase of 1,808 acres, and the Mount Hood National Forest, 4,798 acres. In addition, the President is authorized to add not to exceed 250,000 acres to the Fremont National Forest. The other three additions authorized are in Colorado and Idaho.

By terms of bills passed by Congress and approved by the President, areas of public or private lands aggregating 463,306 acres are to be transferred or acquired in order to block up the national forest areas and facilitate forest management.

Although the additions represent only a small part of the 19,000,000 acres of public lands recommended for addition to the national forests in the report submitted in 1930 to the committee on the conservation and administration of the public domain, the Forest Service says their location makes them especially important in administration and protection of the forests concerned.

Stockyard Charges At Cleveland

A NEW scale of charges for stockyards services at the Cleveland, Ohio, market was prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture on July 18.

The new rates are: Cattle, 40 cents per head; hogs, 15 cents; sheep, 10 cents. These rates, on the volume of business handled in 1933, the Secretary found, will permit the owners of the yards to make a net annual earning of 6½ per cent upon the agreed valuation of the property.

This is the first stockyards rate case in which a decision has been reached without going through formal hearings and argument. The representatives of the Secretary and the stockyards company came to an agreement as to the value of the property and the rate of earning to be allowed. In arriving at the new charges all operating expenses were deducted from the expected income from the charges paid by shipper. It was agreed that charges for feed would be 25 cents per bushel above delivered cost to the yards company for corn and 25 cents above cost per 100 pounds of hay.

The rule of basing charges on smaller receipts and putting them high enough to pay 6½ per cent on the property value is of concern to all livestock shippers. It will mean that as the business at the various yards falls off the rates for handling will go higher and higher in order to produce the revenue on the value of the properties. The yards companies would not need to be concerned with the amount of their business. They would be assured of being allowed to charge enough to net their 6½ per cent so long as any livestock at all came to their yards.

Government Buying of Ewes Under Drouth Relief Plan

GOVERNMENT buying of ewes in the drouth areas is expected to begin on August 20. This was the last information received from Washington before this issue of the Wool Grower went to press (August 11).

On August 6, the following official announcement was made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration:

Plans to buy sheep in the drouth states, and turn them over to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, were announced today by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration following receipt from Comptroller General McCarl of approval of the expenditure of drouth relief funds for that purpose.

Approval by the Comptroller General was given on the basis that the "purchase of sheep and goats, in addition to cattle, is necessary to relieve emergency conditions in the drouth stricken areas."

Under the program, the government buyers will purchase only ewes, and a flat price of \$2 each for ewes one year old or older will be paid. Angora goats also will be bought, and the price will be \$1.40 each for animals one year old or older.

As in the case of cattle purchases, all animals fit for use will be utilized in providing food supplies for families on relief. Usable sheep will be slaughtered and the meat canned. It is expected that large numbers of both animals will be used for relief purposes in the states where they are purchased.

The buying program will be put into operation at the earliest possible date and purchases will be confined largely to the most acute drouth areas. Purchases will be made as rapidly as disposal permits.

Sheep purchased under the program will be processed, as far as

possible, in local or western packing plants.

At the request of the National Wool Growers Association, Secretary Wallace delegated Dr. E. W. Sheets and Dean W. C. Coffey and Mr. Harry Petrie to meet with representatives of wool growers' associations and of western agricultural extension departments at Salt Lake City on July 25-26.

Fourteen states were represented, both by association and extension officials. The state department of agricultural extension and the county agents have an important part in all phases of the drouth relief program. As official representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, they have immediate responsibility in connection with the purchasing of drouth cattle and sheep and in the feed conservation program which is to be announced soon.

Prior to the conference, a representative of the wool growers' association in each state had been appointed from Washington to act in an advisory capacity, with the extension director and his staff. These advisors, who were present at the meeting, are: A. A. Johns, Arizona; W. P. Wing, California; Jas. G. Brown, Colorado; D. Sid Smith, Idaho; Louis Vinke, Montana; J. D. Yeager, Nevada; A. S. MacArthur, New Mexico; J. G. Barratt, Oregon; T. A. Kincaid, Texas; S. M. Jorgensen, Utah; J. B. Wilson, Wyoming; C. W. Buttz, North Dakota; and J. E. Erickson, South Dakota.

The Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association also was appointed as advisor in the Drouth Relief Service of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

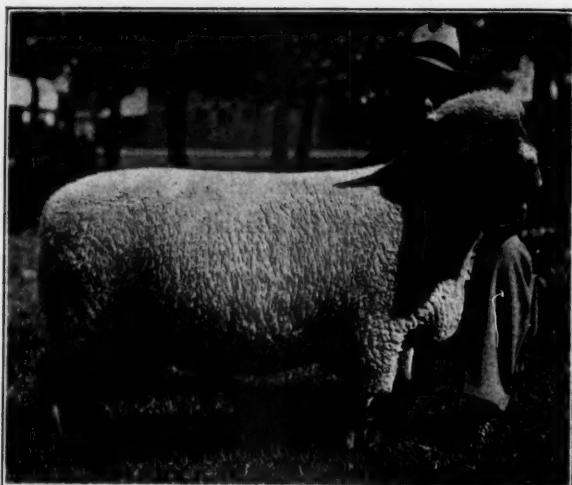
President Ellenwood and Secretary Marshall took part in the conference along with a number of state

association officials in addition to the official advisors.

After two days of careful discussions and negotiations the government officials and the sheepmen came to an agreement that the most effective and economical plan of applying the provisions of the Drouth Relief Act to the sheep industry would be through purchasing of ewes at \$2 per head and Angora goats at \$1.40 per head. Several of the representatives of the sheepmen argued for inclusion in the purchase plan of lambs that will be unsuitable for feeders because of drouth conditions. The A.A.A. officials seemed convinced that buying of lambs would not be approved at Washington and the idea was necessarily abandoned. There was extended discussion of a plan of taking ewes that could be used for slaughter at one price and those that would need to be disposed of on the ranches at a lower price. It was finally agreed that a flat rate of \$2 per head for all ewes that any grower cares to offer would make the average cost to the government of those useful for slaughter purposes no greater than under the plan of classifying for two prices. The flat rate plan also ensures more rapid action and simplification of the whole procedure.

Dr. Sheets and Dean Coffey presented the Salt Lake plan to the A.A.A. officials at Washington on July 30. It was considered at length and finally approved by Secretary Wallace on the following day. Then difficulties arose in the office of Comptroller General McCarl of the General Accounting Office of the United States in regard to the legality of payment for ewes from available funds. This was not cleared up until August 6. It was decided that it was not necessary that sheep

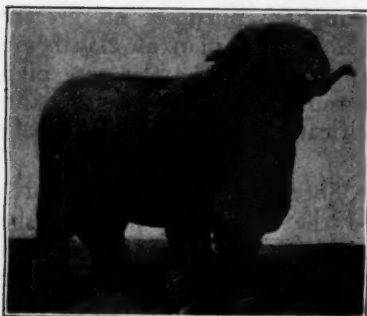
(Continued to page 10)



M.S.C. 2657—Yearling Hampshire Stud Ram, Consigned
by Montana State College.



"Pale Face," "Pep 100," and "Show Boy"—
Yearling Rambouillet Stud Rams Consigned
by Geo. L. Beal & Sons.



"Professor"—Yearling Rambouillet Stud Ram
Consigned by J. K. Madsen.

Catalog Ready

August 30

Entries in the National

September, 11-12, 1934

SALT LAKE

Under the Management of The

Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson,

553 RAMBOUILLETS

448 HAMPSHIRE

93 LINCOLNS

78 CORRIEDALES

The Tops Of

RAMBOUILLETS	SINGLE STUDS	REGISTERED RAMS	RANGE RAMS
N. J. Barlow.....	1	5	.....
Geo. L. Beal.....	2	5	19 Yearlings
Wm. Briggs.....	2	5	.....
Bullard Bros.....	3	5	.....
W. D. Candland.....	3	5	25 Yearlings
A. R. Cox.....	3	5	.....
Day Farms Co.....	4	5	7 Yearlings
Deer Lodge Farms Co.....	2	5	40 Yearlings
Ephraim Ramb Association	3	5	17 Yearlings
E. S. Hansen & Sons.....	2	5	15 Yearlings
W. S. Hansen.....	2	5	40 Yearlings
Charles Larson.....	.....	.....	10 Yearlings
Manti Livestock Co.....	.....	5	30 Yearlings
Wm. Marsden.....	2	5	25 Yearlings
Montana State College.....	2	5	.....
J. K. Madsen.....	4	5	25 Yearlings
Adin and Averil Nielson.....	3	5	.....
F. J. Nielson.....	.....	.....	8 Yearlings
L. B. Nielson.....	1	.....	.....
Noyes & Sons.....	.....	5 (Polled)	10 Yearlings
J. W. Owens & Son.....	1	.....	.....
Williams & Pauly.....	1	5	45 Yearlings
W. C. Pendleton.....	1	5	10 Yearlings
Rambouillet Co.....	2	.....	10 Yearlings
John H. Seely & Sons.....	.....	5	25 Yearlings
M. J. Udy.....	1	5 (Polled)	35 Yearlings
U. S. A. C.....	2	5	.....
HAMPSHIRE			
J. E. Ballard.....	3	5	10 Yearlings
L. L. Breckenridge.....	.....	.....	10 Lambs
H. L. Finch.....	5	5	25 Yearlings
A. J. Knollin.....	.....	.....	50 Yearlings
Jesse Loader.....	.....	5 Lambs	10 Lambs
S. W. McClure.....	.....	.....	75 Yearlings
Gus Meuleman.....	.....	5	25 Yearlings
John Miller.....	1	.....	10 Yearlings
Malcolm Moncreiffe.....	3	5	25 Yearlings
Montana State College.....	2	5	.....
Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co.....	3	5	25 Lambs
John Nebeker & Son.....	.....	5	75 Yearlings
U. S. A. College.....	1	.....	25 Yearlings
			25 Reg. Ewes
			25 Yearlings

Nineteenth Annual Ram Sale

Union Stock Yards

CITY, UTAH

National Wool Growers Association

S. W. McClure and E. O. Walter

186 SUFFOLKS

50 PANAMAS

20 ROMNEYS

135 CROSSBREDS

All The Breeds

SUFFOLKS

M. Barclay.....			10 Yearlings
C. P. R. Farms.....	3		10 Lambs
Floyd T. Fox.....	1	5	6 Lambs
Tracy Hess.....	1	5	
Frank L. Hudson, Jr.....	1	5	10 Yearlings
Leo Johnson.....	---	---	25 Lambs
Laidlaw & Brockie.....	2	5	25 Lambs
Geo. B. Mann.....		5 Lambs	20 Yearlings
S. P. Nielson & Sons.....	3	5	10 Lambs
Frank S. Naylor.....	3		
J. H. Patrick.....	3	5	10 Yearlings
University of Idaho.....	3	5	

LINCOLNS

J. H. Patrick.....	2	5	40
Ernest Robson & Sons.....	---	---	40
University of Idaho.....	1	5	

CORRIEDALES

King Brothers Co.....	---	---	50
Malcolm Moncreiffe.....	1	---	25
U. S. A. College.....	2	---	

PANAMAS

Laidlaw & Brockie.....	---	---	50
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CROSSBREDS

Day Farms Co.....	---	---	15
(Lincoln-Rambouillet)	---	---	
Charles Larsen.....	---	---	20
(Lincoln-Rambouillet)	---	---	
Manti Livestock Co.....	---	---	30
(Corriedale-Rambouillet)	---	---	
Guy Servoss.....	---	---	20
(Lincoln-Rambouillet)	---	---	
Deer Lodge Valley Farms	---	---	
Co.....	---	---	50
(Suffolk-Hampshire)	---	---	

ROMNEYS

Wm. Riddell & Sons.....		5	15
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Some of Madsen's Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams.



Briggs 3521—Yearling Rambouillet Stud Ram
Consigned by Wm. Briggs.



Pen of Five Registered Yearling Suffolks
Consigned by Floyd T. Fox



M.S.C. 2659—Yearling Rambouillet Stud
Ram Consigned by Montana State
College.

Government Buying of Ewes

(Continued from page 7)

be a basic commodity under the A.A.A. Act and that the provisions of the Drouth Relief Act and the appropriations thereunder could be used for the sheep purchasing plan. Secretary Wallace issued the statement printed above on the same day. On August 11, his office advised the National Wool Growers Association that voucher forms for use in payment for ewes were awaiting approval of the Comptroller General and it was verified that buying could be started in the worst drouth sections not later than August 20.

It was estimated by those at the conference that, with conditions as they were then and with buying at the rate of \$2 per head, a total of 4,500,000 ewes would be taken. It was the expectation that there would be no objection to the shearing of ewes or goats before the sale to the Drouth Relief Service.

As in the cattle program the stock purchased will be turned over to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. That corporation will empower the relief administrators of the various states to arrange for disposition of the ewes purchased. Meat from slaughtered ewes will be used solely for relief purposes, either in fresh condition or after canning.

The relief administration of each state, acting for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, will direct the shipment to slaughter and canning plants of the ewes that are to be used for relief food purposes. It is probable that the stock that is unfit for food, or that cannot be so utilized will be slaughtered on the ranges to prevent suffering and to conserve feed supplies for stronger and more productive animals.

The sale agreement to be signed by those who sell ewes states that the seller agrees:

(a) To assemble and deliver such animals to an agent of the Secretary authorized to accept delivery thereof in the manner and at such times and places as may be designated by such agent and to dispose of any such animals in such manner as may be directed by an authorized agent of the Secretary.

(b) To cooperate and participate in programs proffered by the Secretary of Agriculture to producers of the species of animals described in Table One generally or to producers in the producer's area, prior to June 1, 1936, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, including any future amendments thereto, and to execute and perform such agreements as may be necessary to participate in such programs and to receive any payments made in connection therewith. It is understood that such programs may require the cooperation and participation of producers in adjusting production and/or marketing of livestock and/or in removal of surplus livestock in the United States or in specified areas.

(c) To warrant and defend such animals against lawful claims and demands of all persons.

(d) Not to sell or assign, in whole or in part, this agreement or his right to or claim for the payment entered in Column 6 of Table One, and not to execute any power of attorney to collect such payment or to order that any such payment be made. Any such sale, assignment, order or power of attorney shall be null and void.

(e) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings relating to

emergency livestock agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore and hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

The act referred to in the agreement does not class sheep as one of the basic commodities on which the A.A.A. is authorized to conduct production control work with the collection of processing taxes, etc. The act does, however, provide that the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into marketing agreements with producers of any agricultural commodity. The present plan, however, is being handled wholly under the Drouth Relief Act, which contains no provisions regarding surpluses except as occurring under drouth conditions. It is the first object of this plan to enable raisers advantageously to dispose of stock for which winter feed can not be obtained and to conserve the younger part of the flocks for future wool and lamb production.

The Arizona Convention

MEMBERS of the Arizona Wool Growers Association held their 48th annual convention at Flagstaff, July 10 and 11, with sheepmen and visitors in attendance from all parts of the state and from the adjoining states.

The opening session was called to order by President A. A. Johns. Greetings to the visitors in behalf of the state were extended by Governor B. B. Moeur. In his talk the wool industry was hailed as the state's most prosperous business.

In their annual reports which followed in order President Johns and Secretary Jerrie W. Lee told of their work and accomplishments during the year, much of which had been carried on in the face of adverse conditions affecting the wool industry. It was stated by them that the financial condition of the association is good, and that the association handled last year wool and supplies to the value of \$800,000. More than three million pounds of wool, they

said, will be handled by the association during 1934.

Turning to the reciprocal tariff measure passed by Congress at its last session, Mr. Johns told wool growers that assurances had been given at Washington that the present tariff on wool would not be changed. Other matters discussed by Mr. Johns were the health conditions of sheep, the recently enacted Taylor grazing bill, wool marketing methods, forest permits, range and drouth conditions.

C. U. Pickerell, of the state extension service and director of the drouth relief work, explained the plan now being carried out by the federal government under the direction of E. W. Sheets of the Bureau of Animal Industry in purchasing cattle in the drouth affected areas of the state.

In the talk which followed, given by D. A. Shoemaker, assistant regional forester at Albuquerque, the ten-year permit plan soon to be

renewed by the Forest Service was outlined in detail. A national conference for permittees will be held in Salt Lake City, November 6, he said.

In the concluding address of the forenoon session Howard Smith, state land commissioner, discussed the advantages and the disadvantages of the Taylor grazing law.

The afternoon session on Tuesday was given over to short talks by invited guests.

The annual banquet and dance were held on Tuesday evening at the Monte Vista Hotel with more than 500 guests in attendance.

Speakers at the banquet were Governor Moeur, A. A. Johns, who acted as toastmaster; Walter H. Bimson, president of the Valley Bank, Phoenix; Harry A. Petrie, chief of the cattle and sheep division, A.A.A., Washington.

With the exception of a talk by Harry A. Petrie, the Wednesday's meeting was given over to routine business matters and to the election of officers.

Senator A. A. (Tony) Johns was re-elected unanimously to serve his eleventh term as president of the association. A similar honor was accorded Chas. E. Burton of Williams who was named for the eleventh time as first vice president.

Other officers named were Burr W. Porter, Navajo, second vice president; W. H. Waggoner, third vice president, Phoenix; and Lou Charlebois, Wickenburg, T. J. Hudspeth, Seligman, and Neil Ryan, Phoenix, directors for two-year terms, with Mike Ohaco, Flagstaff, director for a one-year term. Jerrie W. Lee was re-appointed secretary.

Following is a digest of the resolutions adopted:

Thanked Dr. B. B. Moeur, Governor of Arizona, and Hon. J. H. Darling, Chief, Biological Survey, and Ben C. Foster, local director in charge and his assistants for their aid and cooperation in combating predatory animals and rodent pests in Arizona.

Adopted resolutions of condolence on the deaths of Mrs. A. A. Johns, wife of the president of the association and of Mr. K. D. Townsend, a member of the association.

Extended heartfelt sympathy of the mem-

bers of the association to Mrs. Hattie Green Lockett, a valuable member of the organization, who on account of illness was unable to attend the convention.

Thanked the Forest Service for its counsel, advice and helpfulness on matters regarding range and driveway improvements.

Bert Haskett

Wool Shorn in 1934

THE amount of wool shorn or to be shorn in 1934 is 354,533,000 pounds, according to the preliminary estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is 10,197,000 pounds or 2.7 per cent less than the amount shorn in 1933, and is about one per cent larger than the five-year (1929-1933) average.

The decrease in wool production this year resulted from a 2 per cent decrease in the average weight per fleece and a decrease of nearly 3 per cent in the number of sheep shorn or to be shorn. The average weight per fleece this year was 7.99 pounds, compared with 8.15 pounds in 1933, and 7.94 pounds for the five-year (1929-1933) average.

The 1934 estimated production includes a forecast of fall shearing of sheep and lambs in California and Texas and of total yearly sheep shearing at commercial feeding stations.

The smaller weight per fleece this year was caused by the sharp drop in the estimated average weights of wool shorn per head of sheep shorn in Texas and California. In Texas this indicated weight declined from

9.5 pounds to 7.9 and in California from 7.7 to 7.3. The high weights in both states last year, but especially in Texas, resulted from the large number of sheep and lambs fall shorn. Consequently, a large proportion of the year's spring clip was short wool and the present indications are that fall shearing will be much smaller this year than last, although developments during the next two months may change the situation. In most other states the average weight per fleece was higher this year than last.

Thirteen Western States

The 1934 wool clip in the 13 western states is estimated at 260,545,000 pounds, compared with 271,763,000 pounds in 1933, and 253,602,000 pounds in 1932.

The average fleece weight in the western states in 1934 was 8.36 compared with 8.63 in 1933, and 8.09 in 1932.

The accompanying table shows wool production, weight per fleece, and number of sheep shorn for the three years, 1932, 1933, and 1934 in the 13 western states and United States:

STATE	WOOL PRODUCTION, LBS.			WT. PER FLEECE ²			NUMBER OF SHEEP SHORN		
	1932 (000)	1933 (000)	1934 ¹ (000)	1932 lbs.	1933 lbs.	1934 lbs.	1932 (000)	1933 (000)	1934 (000)
Montana.....	32,300	33,276	35,966	9.5	9.4	9.8	3,400	3,540	3,670
Idaho.....	16,500	17,372	18,105	8.5	8.6	8.5	1,940	2,020	2,130
Wyoming.....	31,513	29,808	30,732	9.1	9.2	9.5	3,463	3,240	3,235
Colorado.....	12,320	12,774	12,790	7.7	8.3	7.7	1,600	1,539	1,661
New Mexico.....	16,884	17,430	17,136	6.7	7.0	6.8	2,520	2,490	2,520
Arizona.....	5,220	4,988	5,289	6.0	5.8	6.1	870	860	867
Utah.....	18,160	17,630	17,512	8.0	8.6	8.8	2,270	2,050	1,990
Nevada.....	7,125	6,708	6,358	7.5	7.8	7.2	950	860	883
Washington.....	5,506	5,640	6,208	7.1	9.2	9.7	605	613	640
Oregon.....	17,982	18,105	18,886	8.1	8.5	8.6	2,220	2,130	2,196
California.....	24,219	24,032	22,387	7.2	7.7	7.34	3,370	3,128	2,630
Texas.....	57,105	74,800	60,080	8.1	9.5	7.9	7,050	7,875	7,590
South Dakota.....	8,768	9,200	9,096	8.0	8.0	8.0	1,096	1,150	1,137
TOT. 13 WESTN. STATES	253,602	271,763	260,545	8.09	8.63	8.36	31,354	31,495	31,149
35 NATIVE STATES.....	91,838	92,967	93,984	7.02	7.00	7.11	13,077	13,276	13,227
UNITED STATES.....	345,440	364,730	354,529	7.77	8.15	7.99	44,431	44,771	44,376

¹Preliminary. ²For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb shorn during the year. 1934 fall shearing in Texas and California is estimated.

Government Cattle Purchases

THE emergency drouth area included 865 counties in 21 states. At the close of July, 129,100 farms in those counties had sold 1,872,600 cattle to the government agents. This was 30 per cent of the cattle and calves owned on the farms from which sales were made. Of all cattle purchased 12.2 per cent were condemned as unfit for slaughter and were disposed of. A total of 32,594 cars shipped to processing plants, had an average live weight of 612 pounds per head and dressed out 48 per cent.

Over 80,000 head of drouth cattle have been shipped to southern states for pasturage or later slaughter.

New Rule on Weights of Livestock Shipped Between Country Points

AFTER considerable negotiation in which Charles E. Blaine took part as a representative of shippers, the railroads have withdrawn the objectionable rule regarding weights of livestock handled between country points. It was attempted to collect freight on weights 10 per cent above minimum car loading weights unless weighing was actually done.

The revised rule is as follows:

When there are no track or other railroad-operated scales at origin, en route, or at destination, and actual weights cannot thus be obtained under the provisions of this item, or when track or other railroad-operated scales are available at origin, en route, or at destination, but actual weights have not been obtained under the provisions of this item, carrier's agent shall request shipper to furnish actual weight, and, when furnished, freight charges shall be assessed accordingly, subject to the applicable carload minimum weight. If actual weight is not known, estimated weight (as provided in Note 4) shall be requested, and will be accepted for assessment of freight charges subject to the applicable carload minimum weight. If shipper refuses or fails to furnish actual weight when known, or certificate of estimate when actual weight is not known, freight charges shall be assessed on the applicable carload minimum weight plus ten (10) per cent on cattle, calves, and hogs, and the applicable carload minimum

CALENDAR	
RAM SALES	
Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton—August 27	
National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah—September 11-12	
Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper—September 20-21	
CONVENTIONS	
Wyoming Wool Growers, Casper—September 18-19	
California Wool Growers, San Francisco—November 15-16	
American National Live Stock Assn., Rapid City, S. D.—January 9-11, 1935	
LIVESTOCK SHOWS	
Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, Portland, Oregon—October 6-13	
American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.—October 20-27	
Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock Show, Omaha, Nebr.—October 28-November 3	
Kansas National Live Stock Show, Wichita, Kans.—November 12-16	
Great Western Live Stock Show, Los Angeles—November 17-22	
International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago—December 1-8	

weight plus five (5) per cent on sheep and goats.

Under this rule the shipper may either furnish actual weights or certify his estimate of the weight of the shipment. It is only when neither of such weights is furnished by the shipper that the 10 per cent above minimum weight rule is applied for cattle and hogs and 5 per cent on sheep and goats.

Prices at the Crockett County, Texas, Sale

AN average of \$36.42 on 485 Rambouillet rams was made at Ozona, Texas, in the Crockett County Sheep Show and Sale, July 3-4-5. This included 45 single stud rams, which averaged \$114. The high price on stud rams was \$300 paid by J. K. Madsen of Utah to J. W. Owens & Sons, Texas. Among other high sales were: \$225 paid by Virgil Powell, Sonora, to F. N. Bulard; \$250 paid by Mrs. Markward to Madsen; \$180 by Hiram Price to William Briggs; \$155 by Gene Linthicum to Day Farms Co.

The high price on pens of five head was \$55 paid by F. Wilhem for a Madsen pen. A W. S. Hansen pen went to L. W. Kent at \$45 each.

The average on 440 range rams was \$28.50. Roy Hudspeth paid \$45 per head for a pen of 25 Madsen rams. Other large pens sold as low as \$12, with several above \$25.

Ram Prices at Sydney Sale

AN average of \$106 was made on 1361 rams sold in the first two days of the Sydney (Australia) ram sales late in June. A top price of \$8300 was paid for a Merino stud ram, and another brought \$6100. These were of the plain-bodied and heavy-fleeced type that has practically displaced all other kinds of Merinos in Australia.

In the Corriedale section thirteen rams were sold at an average of \$80 by Senator J. F. Guthrie, and Thomas B. McFarlane had an average of \$310 on six studs, including one at \$1000.

New Schedule of Dues For Texas Association Members

MEMBERSHIP dues in the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association were changed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of that body, held in Sonora, on August 1. The new plan calls for a sliding scale based on the number of sheep owned. For the man owning up to 500 sheep, the annual fee is set at \$2.50; for owners of 500 to 1000 sheep, \$5; from 1,000 to 5,000 sheep, \$10; from 5,000 to 10,000 sheep, \$25; for 10,000 or more, \$50.

The old schedule, which included an initiation fee of \$5, annual dues of \$2.50 and an assessment of one cent per head for sheep or goats owned, was considered too high for sheepmen to meet under existing circumstances. The new plan, it is also considered will be an aid in the membership drive which the Texas Association is now arranging.

The committee also recommended that, except for the office of secretary-treasurer, all terms of association officials should be limited to two consecutive ones.

Plans For Government Control of Grazing on the Public Domain

NOTICES of two hearings on organization of grazing districts under the Taylor law have been issued by the Department of the Interior.

The first is to be held at Grand Junction, Colorado, on September 17. The notice of the hearing automatically withdraws from homestead filings 3,000,000 acres in Garfield, Moffat, and Rio Blanco counties. Stockmen interested in grazing within that area will be given opportunity to express their views as to whether or not the district should be created and as to how it should be administered and the grazing regulated. The Department of the Interior will then decide as to what is to be done and how the regulation of the grazing shall be conducted if the district is created.

The second tentatively proposed district covers 4,000,000 acres in Juab, Millard, and Tooele counties in western Utah. The hearings will be held at Salt Lake City on October 22.

The law specifies that a district may not be established until the expiration of 90 days after notice of the hearing has been given, nor until 20 days after the hearing for the particular district is held. If the officials decide to establish the proposed district in Colorado, the action could be taken on November 1, and the Utah district can be in operation on November 11.

The orders for the hearings upon the creation of these particular grazing districts were issued at Washington while the representatives of the Department of the Interior were still engaged in the holding of general hearings, the first of which was at Salt Lake on July 23, 24. Other general hearings were held at Boise, July 27; Billings, July

31; Casper, August 2, and Glenwood Springs, August 6.

These conferences were presided over by Oscar L. Chapman, assistant Secretary of the Interior. He was accompanied by Rufus G. Poole, assistant solicitor of the department; Fred W. Johnson, commissioner of the General Land Office; T. C. Havell, also of the General Land Office; John F. Deeds of the Geological Survey; Hugh H. Bennett, director of soil studies; and J. H. Favorite of the Division of Investigation.

The Salt Lake Conference

Officials of the National Wool Growers Association at the Salt Lake conference included President Ellenwood, Vice Presidents Johns and Jorgensen, and Secretary Marshall. Representatives from state associations included: W. P. Wing, California; Jas. G. Brown, Colorado; D. Sid Smith and S. W. McClure, Idaho; M. E. Stebbins, Montana; J. G. Barratt, Oregon; Jas. A. Hooper and W. D. Candland, Utah; Thomas Cooper and J. B. Wilson, Wyoming.

From the American National Live Stock Association there were Secretary F. E. Mollin and a special grazing committee composed of the following: Oliver M. Lee, New Mexico, chairman; Louis Horrell, Arizona; Hubbard Russell, California; F. R. Carpenter and Frank Delaney, Colorado; Joe Metlen, Montana; William B. Wright, Nevada; Captain B. C. Mossman, New Mexico; J. M. MacFarlane, Utah; and E. V. Robertson, Wyoming.

The rest of the audience of eight or nine hundred was made up largely of stockmen from Utah, but including several delegations from Idaho and other nearby states.

Secretary Chapman announced that the hearing was for the purpose of getting the views of the stockmen as to how the districts, provided for in the Act, should be set up and how they should be managed. He stated that the department had no tentative plans or pre-conceived ideas as to any of the details in connection with the enforcement of the new law.

"It is," Mr. Chapman stated, "our desire and sole purpose in these conferences to get the views of the stockmen who are now using the public domain as to how this law should be enforced. After having completed the record of testimony and suggestions from the livestock interests, we will return to Washington and then prepare a tentative set of rules and regulations to be applied in the various grazing districts as they come into existence."

The Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association was called upon early in the conference and made six suggestions. Those suggestions, it was stated, were not presented as coming from the National Wool Growers Association or even as the Secretary's final conclusions. They related, it was stated, to some of the cardinal points that were in the minds of stockmen in connection with the enforcement of the Taylor law, and introduced matters which could well be discussed in the various conferences to be held. These suggestions were as follows:

1. The Department of the Interior should determine which applicants shall be recognized as entitled to use the grazing of the district at the time of its organization and the approximate number of head to be grazed by each.

2. The applicants so recognized should form an association, and choose representatives to cooperate with the Department of the Interior in the preparation of regulations to govern in the use and conservation of the

grazing, development of water, and the placing of any other necessary improvements, and to do any other things found to be necessary or that are required or permitted by the act.

3. Established grazing districts should be of sufficient size to ensure economical administration, preferably from 250,000 to 600,000 acres.

4. Grazing permits for the use of grazing within an established district should be issued to the association consisting of the users of the district.

5. The Department of the Interior should proceed as rapidly as possible to develop water and make other improvements required for the best use of all the grazing, this to be done from P. W. A., C. C. C. funds, or otherwise as may be agreeable to the Department; and where associations desire to do so, they may construct the improvements and the cost thereof shall constitute a credit to the association against any charges that may hereafter be required to be paid for the use of the grazing from the government lands.

6. No charges should be made for the grazing of the government lands until at least two years after the establishment of a district, and before any charges are required to be paid, a comprehensive study of what charges will be fair and reasonable for each of the various districts, or for groups of similar districts, should be made by the department in cooperation with the representatives of the owners of the livestock grazed upon established districts; and the scale of charges so prepared shall thereafter be adjusted annually so as to maintain a constant relationship between the charges and the market value of the livestock grazed.

Recommendations from the Cattle Association

When called upon Secretary Molin of the American National Live Stock Association, supported the recommendation of Secretary Marshall in respect to fees. Mr. Oliver Lee, chairman of the cattlemen's special committee, also made a brief statement on the cooperative attitude of the cattlemen toward the new grazing law.

At the close of the conference, the representatives of the cattle industry made the following recommendations to the Department of the Interior:

1. We suggest that grazing districts be formed as expeditiously as possible after applications are made for them by a majority of the present users of the public domain in any given area.

2. Wherever it may be determined, in order properly to restore the range, that the

reasonable carrying capacity of any grazing district is less than the present occupancy, the necessary cut to bring the numbers down should not be arbitrarily made, thus forcing immediate liquidation, to the detriment of both the industry and the owner. Instead, an annual cut of 10 per cent should be enforced until the full reduction is accomplished.

Seasonal use varies greatly in different states. Weather is a controlling factor. Control, therefore, should be entirely in the hands of the local committees.

3. Preferences should be worked out in accordance with the local usages and customs as now recognized in the various states and communities. Findings of the local committees should be accepted subject to appeal according to the method prescribed in the act.

4. In the interest of stability, all preferential permits should be made for a period of ten years.

5. Grazing fees for any district should be determined in accordance with local conditions. We recommend that, once established, they should be considered as related to current livestock values, and should increase or decrease annually as livestock prices fluctuate.

Due to the destructive drouth, as a relief measure it is imperative that the fees be remitted until such time as the industry has been rehabilitated.

6. We recommend that established livestock driveways be maintained. In case applications are now pending or will later be filed, for additional driveways, we urge that a public hearing be held before such additional driveways are established.

7. We recommend that in the interest of economy and efficiency of administration, the management and control of the grazing district should, to the fullest possible extent, be left to the local committees.

8. The charge for leasing of isolated tracts should be based on their carrying capacity, and kept in line with the permit fees charged on grazing districts located in the same territory or where conditions are similar.

Checkerboard sections, or other tracts of considerable size not located so that they can practically be included within the boundaries of a grazing district, should be available for lease.

Preference for all such leases should be handled in the manner suggested in section 3.

9. Transfer of permits should be allowed where transfer is likewise made of the vested right upon which the original permit was based.

10. We strongly urge that within a month of the issuance of tentative regulations, a hearing be held at Denver, where opportunity will be given our representatives to suggest such changes as may seem to be to the best interest of the livestock industry.

It is essential to the rapid development of the program that the regulations should

first be agreed upon, and stockmen thus given assurance as to the conditions under which they will be required to operate.

General Discussion

The big share of the discussion at the Salt Lake conference went to the small-and-large-owner question and what would constitute proper recognition of the interests of both. There were plenty to speak for the little man, the man who had not been "born to the purple," and likewise there were plenty to stand up for the rights of the man who has spent a lifetime building up his outfit. A solution of this problem was suggested by F. W. Keller of Monticello, Utah, by the recognition of Class A and Class B permits. Under this proposal, a Class A permit would cover a sufficient number of stock to make a reasonable living possible for the owner, and stock in excess of that number would fall under a Class B permit. The advocate of this method of dealing with the distribution of grazing under the new law would make it permissible for a man to transfer the Class A permit in selling his holdings, but if the man purchasing such an outfit already had a Class A permit, then the grazing privilege he purchased would become a Class B permit. Just what would constitute a "reasonable living" would be decided upon after an official study of conditions in each grazing district.

Secretary Chapman asked that a brief covering the proposal be submitted to the Department, but reiterated the statement made so often during the meeting, that before any grazing district was established every individual would be given an opportunity to present his claims in the formal hearing prescribed in Section 1 of the Act.

Dr. S. W. McClure of Idaho was of the opinion that difficulty might arise from the fact that only 80,000,000 of the total 173,000,000 acres of the public domain could be regulated under the new law, and suggested, as a solution, that the Act be applied to entire states, which

(Continued to page 23)

Safeway Lamb



Stores Week

A TOTAL of 449,917 pounds of lamb, or about 12,700 carcasses, was sold by the Safeway Stores during their organization-wide lamb selling campaign from June 15 to 23 of this year. This tonnage represents an increase of 261,882 pounds, or 139 per cent, over lamb sales made during the preceding week by the entire organization.

This was the third such lamb drive to be conducted by the Safeway organization, which is made up of 1,937 separate meat markets operating in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

When this year's lamb week was under consideration, officials of the company, according to Vice President R. W. Doe, were extremely doubtful about the advisability of attempting it because conditions made selling lamb on a price appeal impossible. For lamb was higher in price and also less plentiful than other meats and poultry. Decision was made to go ahead with the drive, and the results were beyond expectations. They proved to the Safeway people generally that under proper selling methods, good, tender meat can be moved in volume without price concessions.

As a particular example of moving a large tonnage of lamb without stressing prices, the Salt Lake City district of the Safeway system is given specific mention in the report of the campaign as it appears in the official publication of the company.

"Some people may go to sleep counting sheep, but you can't go to sleep and expect to sell them! That's all."—SAFEWAY SLOGAN

The facts are as follows: While it is the practice of the Safeway Stores in handling a campaign like this to buy their meat supplies through local packers, the dates for this year's drive were too early to secure Utah spring lambs, so it became necessary to buy a carload of Idaho lambs. These lambs cost 19 cents (dressed) delivered, and had to compete with older stuff retailing at other markets at 17 cents a pound for leg roasts, and for fear of losing trade to lower-priced markets, no publicity was given by the branches of the Safeway system in Salt Lake to the price of lamb. Yet they sold 10,000 pounds more lamb than in their 1933 lamb week; or to put it differently, they sold an average of 288 pounds per market, or a total of 12,132 pounds, which was 63 per cent of the entire tonnage of lamb sold in all the meat markets of that city during the week.

Other interesting statistics of the special lamb merchandising week of the Safeway chain were also compiled at their headquarters office in Oakland. The average tonnage of lamb sold per market for the entire area was 228 pounds, but this average was exceeded by twelve districts with averages per market ranging from 267 to 463 pounds. Fifteen districts, representing 755 stores, sold more lamb this year during the drive than they did during the 1933 campaign. Five of these districts were located in Portland, two in Salt Lake City, and the divisions of

Northern California, Los Angeles, Kansas City, and Washington, D. C., each had one district exceeding their 1933 lamb week sales.

For the entire area an increase of 139 per cent was made over lamb sales in the week preceding that of the drive, and the ranking districts in this regard were as follows:

Ranking in Percentage of Increase Over Week Before the Drive

Boise . . .	715%	Tulsa . . .	439%
Hutchinson . . .	690%	Wenatchee . . .	406%
Portland . . .	646%	Omaha . . .	402%
Dallas . . .	606%	Walla Walla . . .	399%
Salt Lake . . .	474%	San Diego . . .	378%
Fort Worth . . .	454%	Reno . . .	361%

Some of the newer ways of presenting retail cuts of lamb are used extensively by the Safeway Stores, not only during their special selling periods, but throughout the year. Mock ducks, rolled shoulder, lamb patties, and other cuts found a large place in the window and counter displays during this year's lamb week. The rolled shoulder is reported as being a very popular cut with the Safeway patrons, but the rolled breast does not move so easily.

The Safeway Stores used special window and counter displays and increased newspaper space to stimulate purchases of lamb, some of the material for which was contributed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The cooperation of lamb raisers was also given through their national and state organizations. President F. A. Ellenwood of the National Wool Growers Association presented the merits of lamb over the radio during the lamb week over the National Broadcasting System, and state officials helped out in local areas.

The Lamb Crop Report

THE report of the 1934 lamb crop as compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as of July 1, for the thirteen western states follows. These states include Texas and South Dakota and the eleven far western states and have about 71 per cent of the total ewes in the United States.

The 1934 lamb crop of the thirteen western range sheep states is about three per cent larger than that of 1933, practically the same size as that of 1932, but twelve per cent less than the record crop of 1931. In actual numbers there were nearly 500,000 more lambs docked this year than last, and around 2,600,000 less than in 1931.

Larger lamb crops than in 1933 were produced in each of the eleven far western states, the total increase in these states amounting to 10 per cent. But in Texas the crop was sharply cut down in comparison with those in recent years, there being a million less lambs in that state than in 1933. This decrease in the Texas crop largely off-set the increase registered in the other western states. South Dakota has about four per cent less lambs than last year. Wyoming shows the greatest increase over 1933, with 393,000 more lambs. The increase in the Montana crop was almost as large.

Weather conditions since last fall were favorable to good lambing percentages over all of the range country except in Texas. However, feed and water shortages in many parts of the West were factors in curtailing lamb crops. Drouth conditions this spring resulted in losses of lambs in numerous localities.

The estimated number of lambs docked in 1934 in the thirteen western sheep states was 18,780,000, and compares with 18,293,000 in 1933; 18,705,000 in 1932; 21,388,000 in 1931, and 19,647,000 in 1930.

Yearly Averages

Estimated lambing percentages for 1934 and for each of the preceding years are as follows for the 13 western states:

1934	73.5
1933	70.6
1932	71.2
1931	82.2
1930	80.1
1929	76.1
1928	84.0
1927	79.0
1926	88.0
1925	79.2

The nine-year average (1925 to 1933) percentage of lambs docked was 79 per cent. Lamb crop percentages are computed from the number of ewes on hand January 1 of each year, and not upon ewes remaining on hand at lambing time. An average

percentage of lambs docked this year would have resulted in about 1,500,000 more lambs.

The estimates of lamb crops in the western states are based mainly upon information supplied by growers reporting on their own lamb crop losses, and local conditions. This year more than 3,200 sheep growers of these states reported to the various offices of this division. Their holdings amounted to 3,279,000 breeding ewes, or about 12.8 per cent of all of the ewes in the western area.

Ewe numbers for the thirteen western states as a group registered a slight decrease during 1933. A decrease of about 4 per cent in the eleven western states was almost offset by a 9 per cent gain in Texas. The estimated number of ewes in the thirteen states on January 1, 1934 was about 2,530,000 in excess of similar numbers five years earlier. About 700,000 more ewe lambs were retained from the 1933 crop in the West than were kept from the 1932 crop. Normally such an increase in ewe lamb holdings would account for a considerable increase in ewe numbers the following season. However, the drouth situation may result in excessive marketings and losses of both sheep and lambs this fall, so that a further decrease in ewe numbers seems not unlikely. * * *

Ewe Losses

Losses of ewes in western states during the past winter and spring were comparatively light, except in Texas and Utah. Estimated losses aggregated 7.5 per cent for the first half of the year, compared with the heavy losses of 10.1 in 1933, and 11.1 per cent in 1932, and with 5.6 per cent for 1930 and 1931. Excessive numbers of aged ewes

being carried in range flocks of the West accounted for heavier losses than might have been expected under the exceptionally favorable weather conditions of winter and spring. In Texas and Utah, as well as in other scattered localities, inadequate feed and water supplies were the chief contributing factors to quite heavy losses.

The United States Crop

The 1934 lamb crop of 29,339,000 head for the entire United States was about one per cent, or 271,000 head larger than the 1933 crop, about 274,000 head smaller than that of 1932, and 2,872,000 head smaller than the record crop of 1931. The increased crop this year compared with that of last year was a result largely of a rather sharp increase in the number of lambs saved per hundred ewes on January 1 (the percentage lamb crop) in most of the western sheep states, which more than offset a small decrease in the percentage lamb crop in the native sheep states and a marked decrease in Texas. The percentage lamb crop for the whole country this year was 81.8 compared with 80.3 in 1933, 80.8 in 1932, and 88.9 in 1931, and a ten-year average of 85.7. The number of breeding ewes one year old and over on January 1 this year was 364,000 head smaller than on January 1, 1933. The lamb crop of 10,559,000 head in the native sheep states was two per cent smaller than the 1933 crop but 11.2 per cent larger than the five-year (1929-1933) average crop. The decrease this year from last resulted from a smaller percentage lamb crop (104.5 this year and 105.2 in 1933) and a decrease of 27,000 head in the number of breeding ewes.

STATISTICS BY STATES, DIVISIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES—1932-33-34
(All Numbers in Thousands; That Is, add 000)

STATE	Breeding Ewes, 1 Year Old and Over, Jan. 1 Numbers			LAMB CROP DOCKED					
				Per Cent of Ewes January 1			Numbers Docked		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Montana	3060	3058	3119	77	74	83	2356	2263	2589
Wyoming	3110	3058	2725	67	54	75	2084	1651	2044
Colorado	1542	1443	1460	73	77	87	1126	1111	1270
New Mexico*	2158	2172	2088	52	50	57	1122	1086	1190
Arizona*	800	750	718	65	70	78	520	525	560
Utah	2214	1900	1722	52	62	72	1151	1178	1240
Nevada	941	827	762	45	56	66	423	463	503
Idaho	1787	1787	1793	87	90	94	1555	1608	1685
Washington	545	536	521	104	98	105	567	525	547
Oregon	1980	1819	1795	81	81	91	1604	1473	1633
California	2600	2490	2340	81	78	89	2106	1942	2083
South Dakota	945	959	959	83	83	80	784	796	767
Texas	4593	5100	5560	72	72	48	3307	3672	2669
Tot. 13 West'n States	26275	25899	25562	71.2	70.6	73.5	18705	18293	18780
¹ Total 24 Atlantic and So. Central States	3282	3309	3322	106.9	108.9	103.0	3510	3602	3422
² Total 11 No. Central States	7084	7001	6961	104.4	102.5	102.5	7398	7173	7137
UNITED STATES TOT.	36641	36209	35845	80.8	80.3	81.8	29613	29068	29339

*Includes Indian-owned Sheep in Arizona and New Mexico

¹Excludes Texas. ²Excludes South Dakota

Around the Range Country

WYOMING

The state has suffered some exceptionally warm weather during almost the entire month, but showers have occurred east of the Divide in such quantities as to have promoted range growth in many sections. Livestock have as a result showed improvement, excepting only in the west and southwest where it continues dry. Heavy livestock movement has continued.

Lovell

The situation here is acute and requires very close attention. Our mountain range is very good, but due to the dry condition prevailing, utmost care must be given to preserve it. With occasional rains we will get by nicely there until fall, but we will have to get plenty of rain in August if we have any winter range at all.

We had a very good lamb crop and got them on to the mountain with normal loss, but the expense was unusually high out of the sheds. We were forced to haul water for about 30 miles on the trail to the mountain ranges, as we had no water in our reservoirs on the low ranges.

Snyder Bros.

McKinley

Rain is still missing in Wyoming (August 4), and the range is getting steadily worse, with waterholes drying up. While we have had a few showers in certain localities, these have provided only temporary relief.

J. B. Wilson

Kara

Summer ranges are very poor on account of the drouth, and the forage outlook for winter is not at all good. Most of our ewes will have to go under the government relief program, and nearly all the lambs will have to sell as feeders.

W. T. Record

THE notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of July.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

Shoshoni

On our summer range in Washakie County the drouth has cut our feed to 50 per cent of normal. The lack of moisture during 1934 would in itself be serious enough, but coupled with the dry summers of 1931, 1932, and 1933, it makes a bad situation desperate.

Many springs and small creeks are completely dry while others that under normal conditions have oceans of water are now extremely low. The lambs will all be in the feeder class and from 10 to 15 pounds lighter than usual.

I estimate fall and winter feed to be 33 1/3 per cent of normal. The lamb crop is perhaps 12 1/2 per cent greater than 1933. Practically all of the wool went out on consignment under R.A.C.C. rules and regulations. The average age of ewes is older than four years ago, regardless of the fact that ewe lambs have been kept for replacement purposes the past two years.

I would say that 35 per cent of the ewes are in the aged class.

Lamb feeders are postponing their purchases this year, pending the condition of their crops and pastures. During the immediate years ahead of us the stockman will have to pass through a tough time, regardless of whether the drouth continues or whether we are fortunate in having an abundance of moisture.

James Scott

MONTANA

Abnormally warm weather prevailed, and while some beneficial showers occurred, more especially over the higher western portion, the drouth has continued to grow somewhat worse, particularly over the eastern portion. The showers over the eastern portion were largely too late for ranges. Drouth delayed the development of alfalfa, and the crop was only fair. Livestock have done rather well in the western portion, but they are poor over the eastern counties, where shipments have been very heavy; even the dairy herds are in bad shape in the eastern portion.

IDAHO

Exceptionally warm weather occurred, with only short periods of normal temperatures. Precipitation was much below normal generally, though some beneficial showers came at timely intervals in the higher, and also in the more northern areas. Pastures and ranges are dry, and in only fair condition over the panhandle section; over the southwestern portion ranges and pastures are very dry as a rule, but are good at the higher elevations. Ranges are a little better over the southeast. As a rule livestock have done well.

WASHINGTON

There was some hot weather near the close but on the average temperatures were near normal. Precipitation was confined to light, scattered showers, of no great benefit to crops. Some standing grain was destroyed by fire, owing to unusually low humidities the last week, and there was more shattering of grain than usual. Pastures have dried up over the lower parts of eastern Washington, but in the mountains and more generally farther west, forage has continued ample. Livestock are thus mostly in satisfactory condition.

Goldendale

Summer range feed is too far advanced (July 26), too dry and tough for lamb feeding. So we will not have as many fat lambs to ship this fall as we did last year. About 75 per cent of the lambs are going direct to packers. Recent contracts for mixed fat and feeder lambs, fall delivery, are being signed up on a 6 to 6½ cent basis, with a 12-hour shrink, or 4 per cent dock.

Ewe bands of this territory are somewhat older than formerly, but some restocking is being done as finances will permit. I think about 5 to 10 per cent of the ewes will be sold under the government purchase plan.

There have been no recent sales of wool; earlier 28 and 29 cents was paid with the usual discount of 1 per cent for tags.

Rollo A. Jackson

OREGON

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, never too cool for growth, and seldom warm for long. Local showers were fairly frequent, and well distributed over the western portion more especially, but they were not very heavy. Streams are low, and many wells and springs are failing in the central and southeastern portions. Where watered, corn and alfalfa have done well. Unirrigated domestic pastures are dry, but still afford feed; mountain pasturage is still adequate as a rule. Livestock are doing well excepting locally where the lack of water supplies prevents access to pasturage.

Heppner

Feed matured 30 days earlier than usual this year and from present appearances there will be very little forage on the fall and winter ranges.

We had a larger lamb crop this year in this section, but fat lambs will be about 20 per cent lighter and there will be about 30 per cent more feeders in the shipments.

Aged ewes in the bands of this section are about 15 per cent greater

in number than they were three or four years ago. Very few of them, however, will be sold under the drouth relief program.

About 80 per cent of our lamb crop will be shipped direct to packers this year.

Wool sales have been made recently at 18 cents a pound, with a discount of two thirds of two per cent for tags, etc.

W. P. Mahoney

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures were generally near or somewhat below normal through the month, and precipitation was negligible. The fire hazard on the national forests was quite high most of the time, numerous smaller fires doing a considerable amount of damage all told. There were, however, some thunderstorms in the mountains that were beneficial to pasturage in places. Shortages of irrigation water in the Imperial Valley and some other sections resulted in light hay crops. Livestock on the mountains are generally in fair to good condition.

Dixon

Most of the fat lambs were shipped out of this district in April and May. They were better than the average. A larger percentage (about 10 per cent) of lambs was saved this year.

We had lots of good feed in the winter and early spring, but it dried up a month to six weeks ahead of time owing to lack of late rain.

Before shearing the wool was being contracted at 25 cents for eight-month's growth and 30 cents for the year's clip, with some choice lots bringing a little more. But since April 15 there has been practically no sale for wool. I have heard of some dealers offering 18 cents for eight-months' wool, but I do not think any is moving at that figure.

Last year and this there have been a great many young ewes added to most bands. Yearling ewes are worth about \$8. Some feeder lambs

are coming in here at about 6 cents, with an overnight shrink, or 3 per cent shrink if they have a fill.

The summer and fall feed will be very poor here. We had a rain the last of May that practically ruined the dry feed.

J. D. Harper

Woodland

The drouth has not injured northern California very much, but the situation is serious in the southern part of the state. Feed will be poor on the fall ranges. I do not believe that many sheepmen in this section will have to sell their ewes under the drouth relief program.

Our lamb crop was larger in proportion to the number of ewes than in 1933. The average age of the ewes in most of the bands around here is above that of three or four years ago.

Very little wool has been sold in this section recently.

NEVADA

The month was abnormally warm and dry. Pastures are as a consequence quite dry, and many are poor at lower levels. In the mountains forage conditions are better, and livestock on those areas are fairly good. Many poor animals are reported in the lower, drier country. In some places feed has been sufficient but water was lacking to enable livestock men to use the range. A considerable amount of marketing has been reported much earlier than usual. Wild hay crops are very light in some places. The second alfalfa crop was also light. The streams generally are the lowest in years.

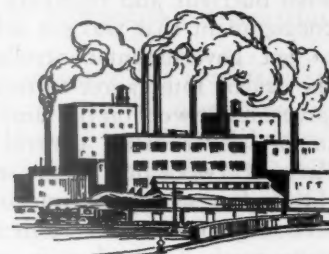
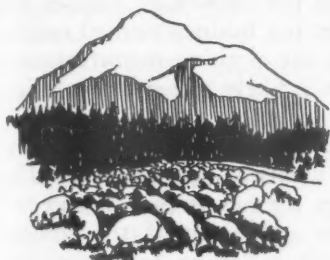
UTAH

This July was one of the warmest of record, and it continued abnormally dry over much of the state, though timely showers kept mountain forage in fairly good shape. Only hay fields with water made any growth, and second cuttings of

(Continued to page 35)

The National Wool Marketing Corporation

News Bulletin



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GROWER OWNED AND OPERATED

The Wool Market Situation

By DEAN J. A. HILL,
University of Wyoming

THE important event in the wool markets throughout the United States during the past month, was the announcement on the first or second of August, by the National Wool and Mohair Advisory Committee, that the prices asked for territory and Texas wools, under the control of the Committee, would be lowered about ten cents a pound on the clean basis.

This was not a surprise to those who had been following the wool markets. The trade papers of the East had been discussing the possibilities for more than a month. The International Textile Apparel Analysis, a forecasting service for the textile industry, had definitely been forecasting it for several weeks. Some observers had wondered why the price revision had been delayed so long after the London sales had registered the drop in the foreign markets.

Although the quotations for territory wool, carried by various market reporting agencies, including the United States Bureau of Economics, had remained practically unchanged since April, it was clear that these quotations were merely nominal asking prices and that almost no sales were being made at the quoted figures. During the period from April to August when quotations on territory wools remained unchanged, similar grades of fleece wools from the middle western states, declined until, grade for grade, according to the United States Bureau of Economics, prices were ten to sixteen cents a pound lower on the clean basis. Also, during these same months the quotations on pulled wool sold by packers were declining.

Although a few scattered sales of territory wool were reported at the quoted prices, these were probably made to supply manufacturers who were filling orders for fabrics made of territory wool and who did not care to change the raw material for fear of cancellations. They were, therefore, willing to pay the prices asked for this type. In spite of these scattered sales, the market observers did not believe that two levels of prices could prevail in the market. Either the "free" wools from the farm states would have to come up, or the territory

wools come down. With the goods market stagnant and demands from the mills very low it was not strange that the forecasters guessed at the nominal prices to have to come down. The only alternative would be holding the controlled wools until after the available "free" wools offered at bargain counter prices had been used up. With the low demand this meant a long holding period.

After the July series of London sales had shown that foreign prices were so low that wool could be imported with the duty paid to sell at prices lower than the asking prices for controlled wool, it was clear that the old level could not be maintained unless the foreign market snapped back before the importers could get into action, but there has so far been no sign of this sharp reaction. In fact, the price of tops, a partly manufactured wool product, has been declining in Bradford, England, week by week since the close of the London sales in July.

There was one other possibility by which the old asking prices could be maintained against the foreign decline. That was a new dose of inflation through the devaluation of the dollar to fifty cents or another abandonment of the gold standard with increased printing of money. Unless the British could keep up in such a race of currency depreciation, it would mean that the price of foreign wool in dollars, would be advanced to the point where the prices asked could have been maintained against foreign importations. Not only would the inflation increase the cost of the foreign wools but if it had the usual effect on the business over the country, there would immediately have been speculative buying and manufacturing against the rise in prices which would follow this and a possibly further continued inflation. Up to August 1 no new inflation had been announced, and as the weeks went by with business none too good it seemed that the administration had adopted a sound money policy. However, recently there has been a mild gesture in the direction of inflation by a means of silver, but the British exchange is still comparatively steady at a few cents above five dollars to the pound and on the surface at least, there are no signs of a pre-election business boom to correspond with what occurred in the middle of 1933.

It may not be clear to many readers why the quotations for all territory wool were held at the pegged high level when, after all, the dealers had been buying wool outright and receiving considerable more on the consignment that was not subject to control. In order to get government-controlled wool on consignment, the dealers must agree to treat their own wool and the government wool on the same basis. Therefore, the pool under government control includes not only the R.A.C.C. wool but all the other wool in the hands of the dealers who had any government-controlled wool on consignment. This made the pool of controlled wool very much larger than it would have been otherwise because as the summer progressed the dealers had been buying range wools at prices that would have enabled them to make a profit by selling below the established level.

Extensive as it was, however, the controlled pool did not include all the range wools. Sales of "free" wools in Texas and the Northwest put the prices on about the level of the fleece wools with some going directly to the mills at little above first cost. The mills also knew that the dealers were buying at low enough prices so that a profit could be made by selling considerably below the market quotations. This, of course, made it clear that there would be a long pull to maintain prices. Worst of all, this "free" wool did not disappear rapidly through sale or consignment. According to an estimate of the Boston wool trade, there is still more than one hundred million pounds, nearly one third of the clip in first hands, stored on farms and ranches or in nearby towns. There was no telling how long this would continue to dribble in at low prices as the owners one by one became convinced that the time to sell had come.

Of course, it will be understood that this analysis of the situation can be given more clearly after the event than it could have been six weeks or two months ago. In fact, few if any of the foreign observers had predicted the steady and continuous decline in prices abroad. It will doubtless be asked why the wool control committee did not follow the domestic market down since the adjustment had to be made finally, that is, to continue to sell wool at what the manufacturers could be persuaded to pay. In the first place, until the lowered foreign market put wool on an importing basis, it was not clear what the outcome would be. It seemed possible that by continuing to hold until the middle western farmers got through offering the cheap wool, the market could be brought to the established level. Second, nothing could have been gained by an official announcement of downward adjustments week by week. This would have left the manufacturers uncertain as to the basis for raw materials on which it was safe to operate and led them to believe that no matter how low prices got, they could still be forced lower. So far as a free market was concerned, there was nothing to be gained by pushing wool to the manufacturers at

a time when they did not need it and were uncertain about the prices at which they could sell finished goods.

This discussion of the past situation has been presented in detail because all the important factors are still present and unless there is a business revival resulting in a strong demand by the clothing manufacturers and mills, the wool market is likely to see heavy going even at the new levels.

So far there is no certainty that the foreign decline has stopped. Things are unsettled in Europe. The Australian sales which open the new season at the end of August, may give some indication of the foreign situation but it will probably be late in September before the full measure can be taken.

In the United States the mills did not come forward with heavy buying, at least during the first ten days after the price revision. Their spokesmen have announced that the new prices still leave raw material costs 10 per cent above the basis of their asking prices for finished goods. Of course, this announcement has been made very largely for the effect upon the clothing manufacturers, in order that the latter may not expect a reduction of prices in fabrics to correspond with the reduction in wool. Nevertheless, there is also the hope that what has happened can happen again and the government-controlled wools will be again reduced in price. In the meantime there is this one hundred million pounds or so of "free" wool that can still be sold at any price the owners decide to take. To offset factors tending toward low prices there still remains the possibility of a generous inflation of the currency with a consequent business boom.

This picture as presented may seem discouraging to those who are hoping that wool will go higher, but the mistake must not be made of thinking the outlook entirely dark. In the first place the "free" wools in the country are now strongly held. They have been stored because the owners refused to take prices which are now current. It is not likely that they will be offering bargain prices for some time at least. Prices abroad will hit bottom sooner or later and a sharp upward reaction will probably follow. It must be remembered now that in terms of the British currency the foreign prices are back to the level of May, 1933. Although there appears to be a small increase in the supply of wool in the world suitable for clothing purposes, there has not been enough change in supply to hold prices down if a revival such as occurred in Europe in 1933 should again take place. In short, foreign wool prices are comparatively low and there has been no artificial holding back of supplies in order to boost them.

In the United States nothing surprising has developed with respect to supplies. The production of three hundred and fifty-five millions estimated by the government for 1934 was not greatly different than several private agencies had forecast upon the basis of sheep on farms on January 1. The actual supply of clean fiber may have decreased more than indicated by the decline

in greasy wool because of the heavy shrinkage in some of the states due to the dusty condition of the ranges last winter. Including the pulled wool, reduced to the grease equivalent, the total supply may be expected to be about four hundred and thirty-four million pounds. During the first six months of 1934, the estimated consumption, exclusive of carpet wool, based on the reports of the United States Bureau of the Census, is about two hundred and four million pounds, or at the annual rate of say four hundred and ten million pounds.

In the first place, the carryovers of recent years have been abnormally low. In the second place, although consumption has undoubtedly continued low during July and August, there is still time for a considerable increase in consumption during the calendar year.

For the record low years of consumption in 1930 and 1932, the total consumption was estimated at four hundred and twenty-four millions which would only be ten millions short of the estimated product this year. The important thing, however, is that the drouth with its natural curtailment of sheep numbers and fleece weight, together with the sheep buying of the government, may be expected to reduce the clip of 1935 very far below that of the current year. This situation is already becoming evident and the mills and speculative buyers will soon be discounting this in their operations. However, the consumptive demand may be expected to have more effect upon prices than the domestic supply.

Although sad experience has shown that wool is not actually consumed when bought by the mills or even when it is on the merchants' shelves in the form of blankets and suits, it has also been shown that a slacking up of buying and manufacturing all along the line does not stop actual consumption and that a period of low operations is counter-balanced by another one of comparatively high operations.

Although it looks as though there would be a heavy going in the wool market for several weeks or a few months, there is still the possibility that prices in the early part of 1935 will again get to what we hoped they would be in the early part of 1934.

Report of Executive Committee of National Wool Marketing Corporation

THE quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Marketing Corporation was held at the office of the Corporation on August 7 and 8.

The committee went over the operations of the Corporation since the last quarterly meeting as submitted in a report to them from General Manager Embach, which showed the condition of the business at the present time and also outlined the present market situation fully.

In addition the Executive Committee was well pleased with the operations to date and particularly with

the tonnage received. They were very much gratified with the response generally given by growers throughout the West and Middle West in supporting their own organization by delivering a substantial tonnage this season.

A considerable amount of study was given to the present wool market situation and the committee is firmly in accord with the ideas of the Wool Advisory Committee that the domestic market must be preserved for the American wool growers by pricing domestic wool so that it can meet foreign competition.

The Outlook For Sheep and Wool

THE paragraphs appearing in this article are quoted from the annual outlook report for sheep and wool published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This report was released on August 2.

The complete reports on the 1934 lamb crop and the clip of shorn wool (not including packers' wool) are printed in another part of this issue of the Wool Grower.

A sharp curtailment in sheep numbers now appears fairly certain as a result of the present severe drouth, which has extended over a large part of the important sheep producing area and has greatly damaged ranges and reduced feed production. If range conditions and feed production this year had been normal, an increase in sheep numbers probably would have occurred. As a result of a small lamb crop in 1935, coupled with a marked decrease in hog production and a prospective reduction in cattle numbers and cattle feeding, prices of all meat animals, including lambs, next year are expected to be materially above present levels.

As a result of the expected reduction in numbers of stock sheep, the wool clip of 1935 probably will be the smallest for several years. Wool production in the United States in 1934 is estimated to be about 3 per cent smaller than in 1933, but world wool production will be about the same this year as last. Curtailment of mill activity, both in the United States and in foreign countries, has tended to weaken wool prices in recent months. Domestic wool production this year will be fairly adequate for probable domestic mill consumption requirements, and imports will be small. Although decreased wool production in this country next year will tend to strengthen the domestic wool price situation the most important factors affecting domestic prices will be world production and prices and consumer demand for wool textiles in this country. * * *

The outlook for fall and winter feed in the western states is very unfavorable. The hay crop is very short, even smaller than the short crop of 1931. Grass and browse on fall and winter ranges has made little growth and stock water is very short. The higher summer ranges have been fairly good in some states, but in others have suffered from drouth and water shortage. Except in the most favorable areas the lambs to be marketed from August 1 to the end of the year are expected to be considerably below average in weight with a much larger than usual proportion in feeder flesh.

Slaughter of lambs and sheep during the first three months of the crop marketing year, beginning May 1, was about 10 per cent smaller than for the corresponding period last year. Including the sheep that will be bought by federal funds for relief purposes, slaughter during the remaining nine months of the crop year is expected to exceed materially that of the 1933-34 marketing year. The number of lambs slaughtered for regular trade distribution, however, may not greatly exceed that of a year earlier, depending

on the number of ewe lambs retained for flock replacement. The total slaughter of sheep and lambs during the next five months will greatly exceed that of a year ago, but because of the probable large reduction in lamb feeding this year, supplies during the first five months of 1935 may be much smaller than those of 1934 or any other recent year. * * *

Ordinarily, lamb prices decline during June and July as the market movement of new crop lambs increases. During early August lamb prices usually reach a level which represents fairly well the level of lamb prices during the remainder of the grass-lamb season. In view of the prospective increase in marketings of lambs and large supplies of beef and veal during the remainder of 1934, and the probable weak feeder demand, some further decline in lamb prices may occur. In 1935, however, supplies of all meats, including lamb are expected to be sharply curtailed, which will tend to strengthen prices of all meat animals.

All other factors influencing both the short and long-time outlook for sheep production are overshadowed by the drouth, the effects of which are of varying degrees of severity in many of the important native sheep states and in most of the western sheep states. With pastures and ranges the poorest on record, with hay production much the smallest in 40 years at least, with forage crops and other roughage equally short, and feed grain production greatly below any year since 1901, the situation facing the sheep industry, as well as that of other livestock, is the most serious ever known.

Wool

Preliminary estimates of wool production in several important producing countries point to a world wool production in 1934 little different from that of 1933 but smaller than the 5-year average of 1928-1932. Small increases in the 1934 production are now indicated in Australia and New Zealand. A slight decrease is estimated for the United States and a further decrease is in prospect in the Union of South Africa. Sheep numbers apparently are at a relatively high level in most Southern Hemisphere countries except South Africa. In the United States, numbers are slightly below the peak level reached in 1931. * * *

It is now estimated that the Australian wool clip for 1934 will be about 990,000,000 pounds, grease basis, compared with 950,000,000 pounds in 1933 and the record production of 1,061,000,000 pounds in 1932. Wool production for 1934 in the Union of South Africa was recently estimated at 245,000,000 pounds compared with 270,000,000 pounds in 1933 and the record production of 316,000,000 pounds in 1932. * * *

Remaining stocks of 1933 wool at most selling centers in the Southern Hemisphere at the end of June were larger than a year earlier, increases being reported in all countries except New Zealand.

The total on hand however, represents only a small proportion of the total wool production in the various countries.

World wool production, including Russia and China, in 1933 was estimated at 3,456,000,000 pounds, which was a decrease of 5 per cent compared with that of 1932 and 6 per cent compared with the 1928-1932 average. Average production for the five years 1921-1925 was only 3,042,000,000 pounds. Production in Russia, where wool is mostly of the coarse carpet type, has been declining since 1928. World production, excluding Russia and China, in 1933 was estimated at 3,240,000,000 pounds, which was also 5 per cent smaller than that of 1932. Over 60 per cent of this latter total was produced in the Southern Hemisphere countries, 13 per cent in the United States, and most of the remainder in European countries.

Disposal of the 1934 domestic clip will also be influenced by the extent to which wool waste, recovered wool, and wool substitutes are used to displace raw wool in the woolen and worsted industry. The low wool prices in the years 1930 to 1932 encouraged the use of a much larger proportion of raw wool in finished goods. The sharp increase in wool prices in 1933 is reported to have resulted in a much larger use of recovered wool and of wool substitutes. * * *

Conditions in the wool industries in foreign countries in the last year have been somewhat similar to conditions in the United States. After maintaining a relatively favorable position through most of 1933, the situation in the wool manufacturing industry became very unsettled during the early part of 1934. The uncertainty of European countries is largely a result of a partial prohibition of imports into Germany, Italian import license requirements, and restrictions on imports of manufactured goods in several other consuming countries. These difficulties have resulted in a decline in trading and manufacturing activity in European countries. * * *

The trend of domestic wool prices during the remainder of the 1934 season will depend largely on developments in the domestic wool manufacturing industry and on changes in prices in foreign markets. The present unsettled situation in European consuming centers gives little support to the expectation that world wool prices will improve during the period. Although domestic mill activity is expected to increase above present low levels it seems fairly certain that supplies of domestic wool will be entirely adequate for some months.

With sheep numbers in the United States reduced in 1933 and sheep generally in poor condition as a result of the drouth, the 1935 wool clip in this country will be considerably smaller than that of 1934. While this decrease will be a strengthening factor in the domestic wool situation, it will be less important in determining wool prices than production and prices in foreign countries and consumer demand for wool textiles in this country.

Oregon Association to Hold Two Ram Sales

THE eighth annual ram sale under the management of the Oregon Wool Growers Association is to be held on August 27 at Pendleton. The entries include 200 Rambouillets, 200 Hampshires, 75 Lincolns and also Cotswolds, Romneys and Romeldales.

A second sale is being inaugurated for southern Oregon and will be held at Klamath Falls on September 18.

Both sales will be handled by Colonel A. W. Thompson who will again officiate at the National Ram

Sale at Salt Lake City, September 11 and 12.

Colorado's Annual Convention

THE eighth annual convention of the Colorado Wool Growers Association was held at Glenwood Springs, July 23-24.

The program as planned was seriously interfered with by the holding of the public domain conference at Salt Lake on the same dates.

President Ellenwood represented the National Association and delivered a very stirring address on organ-

ization interests and possibilities, treating also of present economic conditions affecting the industry.

The question of public domain administration was prominent before the convention and Congressman Taylor, author of the Taylor Act, discussed the new law in detail.

The detailed report of the program and copies of the resolutions and committee reports adopted had not been received at the office of the Wool Grower at the time of going to press.

Jas. G. Brown was reelected president with Clair Hotchkiss and Frank Means, first and second vice presidents.

Plans For Government Control of Grazing on Public Domain

(Continued from page 14)

would permit such states as Arizona and Wyoming, who were opposed to federal regulation, to remain as they are. Mr. Wilson of Wyoming, however, said that this would not be satisfactory in his state as stockmen in some sections there wanted to have grazing districts set up. While the selection of the lands to come under the Act lies with the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Poole told the stockmen that in all probability only the most consolidated areas would be included in grazing districts and that probably no attempt would be made to take in the scattered tracts.

Although the government officials presiding at the conference were unable to give definite answers to the many questions propounded on how the Taylor law would be administered, a good deal of encouragement was given by the brief explanation of the operation of the Owens Valley Grazing District in California by Mr. Favorite, the member of the Department of the Interior who has had this project under supervision. "There," Mr. Favorite said, "we had many of the difficulties to meet, on a small scale, that you gentlemen have discussed in this conference, but through the splendid cooperation of the stockmen we have ironed them out. We have not had to eliminate anyone from the use of the land, nor have we had to reduce the numbers of stock grazed; we have met the problem through redistribution."

The Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing Association of Montana was also cited as another successful example of a grazing district.

The question of erosion and how it would be handled under the Taylor law was but briefly considered at the Salt Lake conference. Dr. Bennett, director of soil studies for

the Department of the Interior, explained how some of the government's projects in this connection were being handled cooperatively in the farming sections and indicated that such undertakings on the public domain would be conducted in a similar way, that is, in cooperation with the stockmen concerned.

General phases of the regulation of the public domain were discussed informally by Senator Wm. H. King of Utah, Congressmen Murdock and Robinson of the same state, Governor Morley Griswold of Nevada, and A. A. Johns of Arizona.

Action by Utah Stockmen

At a special meeting following the general conference with the representatives of the Interior Department, the Utah stockmen agreed upon the following recommendations to be submitted to the department as representing their ideas on procedure to be taken in enforcing the Taylor law:

1. We suggest the immediate establishment of grazing districts for the preservation of the ranges on all grazing land.
2. We urgently request that immediate improvement of such grazing areas be commenced and that water development be started immediately through the drilling of wells and development of waterholes, etc.
3. We recommend that formal applications be filed and public notice be given of immediate hearings in accordance with the Taylor grazing act.
4. We recommend that after such grazing units have been established the Secretary issue permits to graze within the unit in accordance with Section 3 of the Taylor grazing act.

At the Billings meeting, the Taylor act was again explained in detail by Mr. Poole and discussion and recommendations invited from the stockmen present as to the method of creating districts and their administration. It appeared to be the opinion of the majority of those present that when districts are created they should be set up separately for cattle and for sheep grazing.

Nothing new developed at the Casper conference. There was a specially fine representation of sheepmen from all parts of Wyoming, though not so many cattlemen

were in attendance. Discussion was more general than at previous meetings, with the question of protecting the rights of the small man probably holding first place.

At the Glenwood Springs hearing there was considerable discussion in regard to the establishment of drive-ways through grazing districts. Mr. Havell of the General Land Office explained that, if necessary, drive-ways can be secured under the provisions of the Act of 1916 without regard to the administration of the Taylor law.

A protracted discussion took place following the proposal of one stockman that homesteaders and land owners who are not now owners of livestock because of financial reverses should be allowed four years in which to establish themselves as permittees in the grazing districts.

There was also considerable discussion regarding Section 15 of the Act, which reads as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized in his discretion, where vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands of the public domain are situated in such isolated or disconnected tracts of six hundred and forty acres or more as not to justify their inclusion in any grazing district to be established pursuant to this Act, to lease any such lands to owners of lands contiguous thereto for grazing purposes, upon application therefore by any such owner, and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe.

It was explained by Mr. Poole that this section of the Act might permit individual leases to stockmen owning lands adjoining such isolated tracts to the extent of 10,000 acres. It was also shown that such isolated tracts might exist within the exterior boundaries of an established district and that they would not be counted as a part of the acreage of the district.

In all of the conferences held there was keenest interest in regard to what individuals would be recognized as entitled to the grazing when the districts are established. In every session there were impassioned appeals for recognition and opportunity for the smaller owners who may not be land owners at present. On

the other hand consideration was claimed for the status and rights of pioneers who had established ranches which are wholly dependent upon the opportunity to graze livestock upon the heretofore uncontrolled government lands. The language of the law appears to be quite plain in recognizing that first consideration is to be given to nearby owners of land or water who have been accustomed to use grazing lands that may be included in an established district.

The following is the explanation of the law on this point as presented by the Department of the Interior:

Issuance of Grazing Permits. The Secretary is authorized to issue permits to graze livestock within a district to such bona fide settlers, residents, and other stock owners as under his rules and regulations are entitled to participate in the use of the range. Permits may be issued only to citizens of the United States or to those who have filed the necessary declaration of intention to become such, and to groups, associations, or corporations authorized to do business under the laws of the states in which the grazing district is located.

Number of Livestock to Graze within District. Seasons of Use. The Secretary is also authorized to specify from time to time the number of livestock that shall graze within a district, and the seasons when a district shall be used for grazing.

Preferences to Grazing Privileges within Districts. Preference is to be given in the issuance of grazing permits to those within or near a district who are land owners engaged in the livestock business, bona fide occupants or settlers, or owners of water or water rights.

After a permit has been issued, its renewal may not be refused for the purpose of allowing a preference application if the permittee is complying with all rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, where such refusal will impair the value of a livestock unit that has been pledged by the permittee as security for a loan. The number of livestock which such permittees may graze within a district may be increased or reduced, however, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Each preference will be measured by the amount of grazing which is necessary for the permit applicant to make proper use of the lands, water or water rights owned, occupied, or leased by him. Until July 1, 1935, no preference is to be given in the issuance of such permits to any owner, occupant, or settler whose rights were acquired between January 1, 1934 and December 31, 1934.

After the allowance of the preference hereinbefore provided for, persons recognized and acknowledged by the Secretary of the

Interior as enjoying the use of the public range at the time of its inclusion within a district will be given a preference in the balance of the grazing privileges of the district. Such preference will be measured by the amount of the permit applicant's past use of such range.

Duration of Permit. Permits will be issued for a period of not more than ten years.

Renewal of Permit. The permittee has a preference to renew the permit at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * *

Water Rights. It is provided that nothing in the Act shall be construed to impair any right to the possession and use of water, which has vested or accrued under existing public land laws, or which may be hereafter initiated or acquired and maintained in accordance with such laws. This provision protects vested rights to the use of water which may be situated within a grazing district, and also provides for the continued acquisition of rights to the possession and use of unappropriated water located within districts.

Creation of Grazing Districts or Issuance of Permit not to Create Any Rights in Lands. The creation of a grazing district or the issuance of a permit pursuant to the provisions of the Act will not create any right, title, interest or estate in or to the lands. The permittee has a revocable privilege, only, of grazing on public domain included within a district.

While none of the officials attending the conferences made any commitments as to what may be decided upon in the future, it was stated by Secretary Chapman that a recommendation would be made to Secretary Ickes that representatives of stockmen in the western states be called into conference after the preliminary rules and regulations for the governing of grazing districts had been prepared and before they were issued. It appears, however, that no very extensive set of general rules may be promulgated. Probably some rules will be necessary for general application on such matters as the granting of permits and the transfer of rights to graze within the districts. It seems, however, that the questions of numbers of livestock to be carried in any district, season of use, and methods of providing improvements will be worked out by special regulations applying to each district and drawn up by the recognized users of the district in cooperation with the

representatives of the Department of the Interior.

While no dates have been set for general conferences in California and the Southwest, it is understood that similar meetings will be held in those states. The keenest interest, however, attaches to the first announced meeting to make arrangements for the operation of the first grazing district, which meeting is to be held at Grand Junction, Colorado, September 17.

After the Grand Junction and Salt Lake City hearings, things should begin to take on more definite shape as to the methods to be employed in administering the districts. It is yet too early to foresee how rapidly new districts will be created, but in most states opinion seems to favor the policy of creating future districts with a view to developing the best methods before larger areas are brought under control in the western grazing sections.

The Drouth in Arizona

DROUTH conditions on the summer sheep ranges in northern Arizona are serious, but with one or two exceptions there seems to be no cause for undue alarm (July 29). In the northern tier of counties, the feed and water shortage is perhaps the most pronounced in the Seligman section. Water is being shipped into that area by rail. Local rains have fallen in places, but many of the primary ranges are still scorched. In places where the springs and streams have failed, water is being hauled to sheep in trucks.

Conditions on the cattle ranges in the southern parts of the state are somewhat improved, heavy rains having fallen in places. While the sale of drouth stricken cattle to the government has been temporarily slowed down in those sections, the work is still going on and seems likely to continue for several months. Some localities will take advantage of the government program for purchasing drouth-stricken sheep. Bert Haskett

With the Women's Auxiliaries

The Educational Department of the National Auxiliary

"INTELLIGENCE is the Glory of Man,"—therefore, an educational department has been inaugurated by the Ladies' Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, with, Mrs. Parley A. Dansie, Salt Lake City, Utah, as chairman.

This new department wishes to extend greetings and best wishes to all members of the many different chapters, in their respective states, and hereby announces that it will endeavor to print something of educational value on the sheep and wool industry in each issue of the National Wool Grower which we hope will serve as a tentative program for study.

It is suggested, first, that each member subscribe for, and read from cover to cover, our National Wool Grower magazine. The special rate of \$1.00 per year, instead of the regular one of \$1.50, has been granted to members of the Auxiliaries.

Then, let us start at the fundamentals of the sheep industry by pledging

Ourselves

to create a greater demand for pure virgin wool merchandise by buying at least one article, and as many more as possible

This Year

which will help to raise the price of wool.

Also, let us pledge ourselves to eat more lamb and mutton than ever before—serving it daintily in the many tasty ways, and persuade our friends to do the same.

"Through unity and cooperation we will succeed."

The Educational Department suggests that each chapter procure some good literature for its library on all phases of sheep and wool. For such purpose the following are recommended:

"Range Sheep and Wool," an exceedingly

interesting and valuable book by Hultz and Hill of the University of Wyoming.

"Productive Sheep Husbandry," by W. C. Coffey of the University of Minnesota.

(Both of these books can be obtained through the National Wool Growers Association at \$3.00 and \$2.50 respectively.)

"Progressive Sheep Raising," an exceptionally fine manual published by Armour & Company at Chicago, Ill.

Bulletins and similar literature on sheep and wool can be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and your own state agricultural college.

For the chapters meeting in September, it is suggested that study be made of the article on textiles, as submitted by our National President, Mrs. Grace I. Stewart, and published in the July issue and continued in September.

It is the sincere wish of the Educational Department to create in the heart of each Auxiliary member an ardent desire to become book-learning and well informed, as well as just practical sheepmen's wives and daughters.

It is our profound duty to help feed and clothe the nation, and there is nothing better than

Lamb and Wool for Food and Clothing,

the very necessities of life.

Mrs. Parley A. Dansie.

THE second part of President Stewart's review of FABRICS AND HOW TO KNOW THEM by Grace Goldena Denny will appear in the September issue of the National Wool Grower, which will be published early in the month.

The Parliamentary Lesson, also prepared for appearance in this month's issue, is being held over until September.

State News

THE Wool Growers Auxiliary of Grant County, Oregon, met June 30 in the Methodist church in John Day. Mrs. George Fell, president, took charge of the business sessions.

Plans were made for the annual picnic to be held Sunday, July 29, at the Joaquin Miller resort.

The program for the afternoon included the presentation of a paper which covered the production and use of wool from Bible times down to the modern age, by Mrs. George Fell. A xylophone solo was rendered by Mrs. O. L. Dickens; a musical reading was given by Mrs. Perry Chandler; and a vocal solo was sung by Mrs. Theron Knox.

Luncheon, consisting of lamb sandwiches, salad, and iced tea, was served in the church social room by the entertaining committee, which consisted of Mrs. W. E. White, Mrs. H. B. Hayes, Mrs. Carl Ewing, Mrs. J. N. Pocock, Mrs. E. B. Moore and Mrs. Lena Welsh.

Thirty-five members were present; four new ones were enrolled; and fifteen guests were entertained.

Idaho

THE Idaho Falls Chapter of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Idaho Wool Growers entertained the Ulia Auxiliary unit at a prettily arranged luncheon in June at the home of Mrs. Albert Martin. Mrs. Jack Edwards was in charge of arrangements. She was assisted by Mrs. Chet Taylor, Mrs. Ward Falkner, Mrs. Wallace Frew and Mrs. Leon Contor, who had charge of the dining room. Mrs. Wm. Parks and Mrs. J. L. Telford had charge of the program, with Mrs. Bud Frew in charge of the community singing. Mrs. Hugh Parks and Mrs. C. J. Fowler received the forty guests.

Mrs. Elic Robb was presented with a lovely gift from the state president to show appreciation of her effort in organizing the new unit known as the Ulia Chapter.

Plans were also made for the annual children's outing to be held in July at the Highland Park. The officers of the ladies' organization have this in charge.

Mrs. Leon Contor.

Lamb Market Conditions and Prices

Trade in Ewes and Feeder Lambs

A GENERAL rain over the cornbelt would relieve the present situation by arresting liquidation of native lambs and providing a haven for second cuts of westerns. Over much of the farming area east of the Missouri River pasture does not exist, the outcome of an extensive acreage planted to soy beans and other roughage crops is doubtful, and half-a-crop of corn is the maximum of expectancy nearly everywhere. Generally speaking, corn did not pollinate and even where the prospect is reasonably promising, husking yields will disappoint. The much advertised surplus is disappearing at a rapid gait, about one million bushels of sealed grain having been released daily, and should the new crop fall below two billion bushels winter lamb feeding will be sharply curtailed. Contract feeders in the cornbelt, last year anxious to handle lambs for the market price of the gain, are demanding premiums on this occasion. Cost of putting on gains will be high, regardless of crop outcome. Lamb feeders have had two successive years of cheap corn, and with grain worth 60 cents per bushel even now and trending upwards prices are charting a new course.

A few thin lambs have changed hands on the Chicago market at \$5.85@6.25, but the market is far from dependable. If corn works higher and continued drouth prevents the usual growth of fall feed, maintenance of these prices will be impossible. The recent break in fat lambs has impaired confidence in remunerative fall and winter markets as the May to July decline has put summer feeders in the red. So far no inquiry for lambs to feed on contract has appeared.

A promising breeding ewe demand early in the season blew up in

July. Fortunately few were available. Yearlings sold at \$6, solid mouths in the \$3 to \$4 range, the Middle South taking the bulk. Earlier in the season brisk replacement demand in Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia moved about 20,000 yearling ewes to the Ohio Valley at a cost of \$6.50 per head net to the seller, but this basis was reduced \$1 per head by July.

Packers bought a considerable number of thin lambs, at \$5.75@5.85 in Omaha for summer feeding purposes, but no contracting for winter feeding is in evidence so far. Illinois with a seriously damaged corn crop, for which drouth and chinch bugs are jointly responsible, will require few thin lambs this season; Michigan, Ohio and Indiana will probably absorb the usual number and New York may be considered a customer. Iowa is short of both grain and roughage, insuring curtailment, and west of the Missouri River the replacement prospect is hazy if not dubious. The entire winter lamb feeding area will not be in receptive mood until much later than the normal season. Present indications are that a large percentage of the western crop that under normal physical conditions would go on feed to figure in the winter supply will be short routed to the butcher, which would mean short prices in the immediate future and higher markets during the winter. Drouth means substantially reduced tonnage of all meats, a heavy shrinkage of hog product being certain.

J. E. Poole.

Chicago

BETWEEN early May and late July fat lamb values depreciated 38 per cent; fat sheep depreciated 31 per cent. In brief, fat lambs dropped \$4 per hundred; sheep advanced 75 cents per hundred. Wholesale cost of dressed carcass lamb slumped \$4 to \$6 per hundred.

At the pinnacle in May top lambs scored at \$10.50 per hundred; choice dressed carcasses wholesaled at \$20; at the bottom of the slide \$15 was out on the limb; late in July \$6.50 was an extreme figure on live lambs, the bulk selling from \$6.25 down.

Explanation is on tap as usual; some plausible. For one thing lambs worked out of line with all other animal foods, generating sales resistance. Wool trade went into a comatose condition, whereupon pelt credits were reduced, meat being required to assume a greater share of the burden. A deluge of cheap veal calves descended on both live and dressed markets, prompting chain stores to discard lamb in designing "leader" sales, the cheaper product getting right-of-way. High temperatures hit lamb in common with other meats, especially in the populous East where New York and Philadelphia went on a fish diet; Boston and New England generally passed up meat for the succulent cod. Kentucky and Tennessee cleaned up the season's run of lambs, practically all of which went to the Atlantic seaboard, effectively killing demand from that quarter at western markets. A swelling, and premature movement of western lambs was absorbed by killers, practically entire, as denuded cornbelt pastures were in no condition to afford a refuge for thin lambs. The same influence, lack of feed, dislodged native lambs which filled coolers at interior packing plants. Pork, cured and fresh, was cheap, and in response to drouth, a raft of cheap cattle furnished consumers with low cost beef. Lambs even at early July prices, \$8 to \$8.50 per hundred, had scant chance to compete with \$4 to \$6.50 cattle, \$4 @5 veals and \$4.25@4.75 hogs.

This slump was practically continuous from its inception until slight reaction developed at the end of July. At intervals the market showed a disposition to ride on an

(Continued to page 28)

Waldo Hills Stock Farm SUFFOLKS



We are offering in the 1934 National Ram Sale:
1 Single Stud
Pen of 5 Registered Yearlings

Our rams are Large, Smooth, Good Type Suffolks. We have been consistent winners at the Leading Livestock Shows in the Pacific Northwest.

FLOYD T. FOX
Silverton, Oregon

H. L. FINCH Breeder of Hampshire Sheep



We are offering an especially strong lot of both stud and range rams this year. We feel that these rams are unsurpassed for style, type, and quality. If you are unable to visit our farm before the National and Idaho ram sales, we invite you to inspect our offerings there.

H. L. FINCH Soda Springs, Idaho

George L. Beal & Sons

EPHRAIM, UTAH
RAMBOUILLETS



"Pale Face" — "Pep 100" — "Show Boy"

We will offer in the 1934 National Ram Sale:
Three Single Stud Rams (shown above), Sired by "Ginger" and "Commander"

One Pen of 5 Registered Rams
One Pen of 19 Yearling Range Rams
(9 Registered)

ALL THE SAME BREEDING

C. P. R. SUFFOLKS

At the National Ram Sale:

Three Single Stud Rams



First Prize Flock at Canadian Royal Show, 1933. Bred and Shown by C.P.R. Farm, Tilley, Alberta, Canada.

One of our yearling studs entered in the National Ram Sale has been first and champion this year at Calgary, Edmonton, and Saskatoon. He is C.P.R. Farm 69'33.

We also have entered C.P.R. Farm 4'34—a lamb that has been first at the above three shows.

E. W. JONES
Supt. of Agriculture and Animal
Industry Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

C. P. R. FARM
Tilley, Alberta Canada

Lamb Market Conditions

(Continued from page 26)

even keel, but such respites were brief. At the bottom of the slump killers had access to all the good lambs they could handle at \$5.75@6, top sales being well outside the range within which the bulk sold. Each successive break was accompanied by drastic sorting; on feeble reactions, sorting relaxed, but much of the time it was a buyer's market, full advantage being taken of every opportunity to save money.

Early in May choice dressed lambs wholesaled at \$17 to \$20 per hundred, by the end of April \$15 to \$16 was the market. Common carcasses were worth \$14@15 at the high spot, dropping to an \$8@9 basis as the proportion of that kind in the crop swelled. At the high time \$15 to \$18 took the bulk of carcasses at wholesale, the market steadily declining to \$10@14. Late in July carcasses dropped 50 cents to \$1.50 per hundred at the Atlantic sea-

board; as much and more at interior markets. Much meat reached the Atlantic seaboard in doubtful condition, owing to high temperatures in transit, which necessitated a clearance at prices \$1 to \$2 per hundred below standard quotations. Carcass mutton advanced solely owing to scarcity of fat sheep, wholesaling in the \$5 to \$9 range, according to weight and surplus fat. Common and medium beef wholesaled by the thousand tons at \$5.75 to \$8.50 per hundred; an enormous quantity of veal was wholesaled at \$6 to \$9 and fresh pork loins were slow sale at \$10 to \$13. Under such competition lamb fared badly.

Early in July northwestern range lambs, mainly Washingtons and Idahos, were in evidence, nothing passing \$8.50 during the initial week at Chicago and \$8.15@8.40 taking the bulk of first sort westerns, yearlings stopping at \$6.75. The second week bear pressure was applied, and although \$8.50 was paid early, the

close registered 50@75-cent declines in the case of lambs; yearlings 25@50 cents; sheep advancing 25 to 50 cents. Choice California fed lambs had to be content with \$7.85 at the close of this second week, packers taking light ends of Washington and Idaho bands at \$6.25@6.50, a raft of \$5.50@6 inferior natives complicating the situation.

During the third week more bear pressure was applied, another 25@50 cents per hundred being taken off. The top dropped to \$7.50, few lambs sold above \$7.35 and at the close it was a \$7@7.25 trade, natives selling at \$6.75@7. The first Montana lambs of the season were stopped at \$7. Range throwouts went to packers and feeders at \$6@6.25.

During the last week of July signs of stability were in evidence, but not until a \$6@6.25 basis for the bulk had been reached. A handful of picked lambs reached \$6.75, and several strings of choice Idahos and Washingtons cashed at \$6.65. To

Manti Live Stock Company

Breeders of Rambouillet Sheep for Over Thirty Years



Our offerings this year, both in Rambouillets and Corriedale Crossbreds, are the best we have ever produced.

Big, Smooth, Wonderfully Fleeced Rams

We Guarantee Our Breeding

MANTI LIVE STOCK COMPANY
MANTI, UTAH

add to shippers' discomfort, the Chicago market was closed by a strike at the middle of that week, although packers had no difficulty in getting a full daily kill by shipping stock from other markets.

With southern lambs out of the way, the cornbelt crop dried out by bare pastures, and western lambs running 8 to 10 pounds below seasonal weight, the market should be in stronger technical position. August slaughter will be heavy as western lambs are going on the rails several weeks ahead of their usual schedule, and holding natives is impossible. Other adverse influences are scant cornbelt demand for thin lambs, usually acquired during August to put on cheap pasture gains, throwing second cuts into killers' hands, and an unpromising industrial situation, indicated by several major and scores of minor strikes that get little publicity.

Current lamb prices at the inception of August were about \$1.50 per hundred lower than a year ago and at the lowest level at the corresponding period since 1932. The low point was uncovered early in September last year, although the market kept in a rut until the end of the year, as feeders were anxious to cash. An early range movement this year, coupled with reduced replacement, may exert the opposite influence. Trade opinion so far as August and September prices are concerned is anything but optimistic.

Nothing has been heard concerning expansion or modification of tax processing program recently, the proposition to include cattle having been deferred pending culmination of the drouth rescue campaign, now embracing cattle, sheep and goats. Still championed by Secretaries Wallace and Tugwell, as the corner stone of agricultural recuperation, the hostility both to continuance of the present hog tax and inclusion of the other species is audible over the hinterland.

J. E. Poole.

Kansas City

SHEEP and lamb prices broke sharply in July, and at the low point established the lowest position of the year. From the June close to the July low point the decline in lambs was \$2.75. However, a late rally brought closing quotations only \$1.65 under the June close. In the extreme yearling sheep suffered a break of \$1.65 and closed 40 cents above the low point, and at the low time ewes were down 50 to 75 cents.

Excessive heat and dry weather were the dominating influences. An additional factor was the large per cent of unfinished lambs that were not fat enough to make them attractive to killers and too fat to draw feeders' attention. For the most part the run was natives, but there was a sufficient showing from all sections to indicate that the per cent of finished lambs will be below normal all season.

June closed with best fat lambs selling at \$8.25 and yearlings at \$6.25. Exclusive of a few weak rallies the July market had a sagging tendency until the low point was reached on the 26th when best lambs brought \$5.75 and yearlings \$4.60. From then on there was an upturn that produced \$6.60 for lambs and \$5 for yearlings on the close. At no time were receipts heavy, in fact the total July movement was below normal. Fat lambs sold relatively lower per pound, than fat cattle, for the first time this year, and nearer to the hog price level than at any time in the past two years. On the basis of supply and quoted prices it looks as if the July decline was too severe to be maintained.

Throughout the entire month weight was unusually light. Only a few bunches showed above 80 pounds and 65 to 75-pound averages were the ruling weights. In many instances killers took weights as low as 60 pounds. The light weight is the direct result of drouth and feed shortages and there is no prospect of that being changed the rest of this season. Good general rains would

improve conditions, both in the market and in producing areas.

Without doubt a larger per cent of this year's lamb crop will move in feeder flesh than any year's lamb output in a quarter of a century. Killers will have to accept light weights to make up numbers but they may make a discount in price to offset the low killing percentages.

Farmers in Kansas, Missouri and central states are prepared to put in quick maturing forage crops and a large acreage of wheat as soon as it rains. Western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas will sow a large wheat acreage as soon as rains come, as much of the ground has already been plowed. A good growing season for fall sown wheat would materially in-

RAMS—CROSSBRED

250 Yearlings

Thrifty, Rugged Range Raised
Rambouillet-Romneys, 115 Head
Rambouillet-Lincolns, 135 Head

E. W. WAYMAN

Ingomar, Montana

MARSDEN LIVESTOCK CO.

Due to lack of feed this winter we
will sell cheaply:

400 Registered Rambouillet Ewes
on or before October 1
Ages 1s - 6s

Also 150 Rambouillet Ram Lambs
And 100 Rambouillet Ewe Lambs

**MARSDEN
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PAROWAN, UTAH

Note: Wyoming Wool Men—See our
entry of 100 Rams at Casper, September 20-21.

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RAMBOUILLETS
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**STUD AND RANGE RAMS AND
EWES OF EACH BREED**

Watch for Our Sheep in the
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In 14 larger shows in 1933 we took
120 first premiums, 73 seconds,
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Big Horn, Wyoming

**1000 RAMS
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Rambouillet } Yearlings
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Can Be Seen on Range Near
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Address:

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HAMPSHIRE

I am offering for sale this season
50 HEAD OF REGISTERED RAMS
and a few good Stud Rams
Sire by Imported Rams.

J. E. BALLARD, Weiser, Idaho

**Candland Rambouillets, Heavy
Shearing, Smooth Bodies, Big
Boned. We have a Grand Lot of
Range Rams and Flock Headers.**

W. D. CANDLAND & SONS
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

American Suffolk Sheep Society
Cullen Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah



Ewes Sired by Suffolk Rams Produce More
Pounds of Lamb Per Ewe than those bred
to any other breed.

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crease the country's capacity for carrying livestock through the winter and supply ability for fattening lambs. Railroad feed-in-transit yards will be prepared to feed out large numbers of lambs this fall and winter, and in view of the fact that it looks as if good fat lambs will be scarce during the winter, feeding operations will probably pay.

The feeder lamb outlook at present is very discouraging. So many of the largest feeding sections are not only short on feed but the stock water situation is acute. It will take heavy rains to restore soil moisture and provide water for stock. The uncertainty in the situation is more of a trade barrier than actual feed shortage. The federal relief corporation reflects the opinion that heavy purchases of sheep will have to be made in the next few months to reduce numbers to a point where they can be carried through the winter. Those who can keep their flocks in vigorous condition through the winter and get a good lamb crop next year will be fortunate as the drouth of 1934 will, without doubt, cut down lamb supplies for 1935.

In July receipts were 85,763, compared with 96,205 in July last year and the smallest July supply since 1917. Total arrivals for the seven months were 959,607 or 156,784 less than in the same period last year, and the smallest seven months' supply since 1927.

C. M. Pipkin.

Denver

FAT lambs declined steadily most of July at Denver, although some reaction occurred later in the month, with prices closing generally \$1.50 to \$1.75 lower. Feeder lambs closed \$1 or more lower but ewes, although showing some fluctuation during the month, held about steady.

Early-month sales of range lambs went from \$7.25 to \$7.75, with choice California woolled lambs up to \$7.10. Later, best lambs dropped to \$7.25 to \$7.50, paid for Colorado ranch lambs. Further declines forced

top levels to \$7 for choice Colorado ranch lambs, with other Colorados at \$6.85 and range lambs at \$6.75 down. Colorado ranch lambs brought \$6.35 during the former part of the last week in the month, with others at \$5.90 to \$6. Price reactions the last two days of July boosted best Colorado ranch lambs to \$6.40 and western rangers to \$6.25, while the bulk of the western range lambs cleared at \$5.75 to \$6.10. Early in the month native lambs sold from \$6.75 to \$7.65, while late sales were generally between \$5.75 and \$6.35. Yearlings bulked early at \$4 to \$5.50, with the late bulk from \$3 to \$4.35.

Carlots of feeder lambs sold the first of the month from \$5.75 to \$6.25, and, although a few loads of desirable grades went later at \$5, at the close receipts went largely from \$5 to \$5.25, with a few up to \$5.50. Best ewes brought upward to \$3 early in the month and some others later cashed at \$2.75. The practical top at the close was \$2.50, with the bulk between \$1.75 and \$2.25.

W. N. Fulton.

Omaha

THE trend was sharply and steadily downward in the fat lamb market during July. All factors were unfavorable and the trade was largely a repetition of that in June, except that the slump was more vigorous. Progressive losses during the month sent prices down to the lowest levels of the year, the month's decline aggregating \$1.75@2. Western rangers at the finish sold at \$6@6.25, with fed shorn and woolled kinds and natives at the \$6.25 level. (A rally in opening days of August put prices up to the \$6.40 mark for all kinds, demand showing a bit of improvement.)

Hot weather on the eastern seaboard where a majority of the dressed product is consumed was the principal depressing factor, although the continued sluggishness of the wool market did not help matters any.

HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE

400 Ewes, Registered or Eligible
200 Ewe Lambs
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300 Yearling Rams

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I would also sell 250 registered Hampshire yearling ewes, now on the open range.

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My 1934 offerings of yearling rams in the National Ram Sale and at home were selected from the flock in the above photograph. My entire purebred flock of ewes and rams trails 135 miles from the home ranch to the Sawtooth Mountains and back in the fall. These Hampshires are bred "in the purple" and the conditions under which they developed insure strongest constitution and fitness for range service.

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150 Yearling Range Rams and
200 Ram Lambs

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200 LARGE, SMOOTH
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Registry Ass'n.

W. S. Martin, Pres.; J. M. Wade, Sec'y-Treas.
LAFAYETTE, IND.

Range arrivals were well over two hundred loads, but the percentage of thin lambs ranged around 60 per cent as a result of dry natives. Few loads had quality or finish to sell straight for slaughter. A good number of natives were marketed. They also contained a larger number of immature and unfinished lambs, due to the drouth in the corn belt.

Receipts for the month were 154,331, well ahead of June, but the smallest run here for the month of July since 1917.

The feeder market, which had a healthy tone the greater part of the month, weakened under more liberal supplies, the decline for the period totaling \$1.25@1.50. Demand from sections which have been fortunate enough to enjoy rains which induced forage growth and improved crop prospects were the main outlet, and absorbed all that were available in the fore part of the period. A near glut developed at intervals later on. Nearby feedlot operators showed little tendency to replace marketings of finished lambs and many regular cornbelt farm feeders were held off by the continued heat and drouth and increasing feed costs. Most final sales were at \$4.75@5.50, with a good sprinkling of light and less desirable kinds down to \$4.

Fat yearlings declined \$1.25@1.50, with marketings not of any great volume. Best kinds sold sparingly at \$5 late, but most sales were under \$4.50. Fat ewes sold to a bit better advantage on final days, advancing to a month's top of \$2.75 after remaining stationary at the \$2.50 level for choice lightweights throughout almost the entire month. Bulk of sales were at \$1.50@2.25. Demand for breeding ewes was variable, at prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$3.25 mostly, with yearlings up to \$4 and above. Future demand for ewes was indicated in case rain should improve conditions, in view of the fact that many farm flocks in the area have been put on the market—ewes, bucks and lambs—because of lack of grass and feed.

H. F. Lee.

St. Joseph

TOTAL receipts for July were 96,504, compared with 86,223 in June and 76,234 in July last year. About half of the receipts were natives, the balance being western rangers, of which around 35,500 were from Idaho and Oregon.

The lamb market closed last month with best westerns and natives at \$8.25, but after a drop of 50 cents the first day, values held around steady for the next ten days, when prices fell sharply, reaching a top of \$5.75 on the 25th. With a sharp advance on the extreme close, the top went up to \$6.60 on westerns and \$6.50 on natives. Early in the month feeders sold at \$6.25, but near the close best sold at \$5.25. A few loads of fed clipped lambs sold during the month up to \$6.90, with such kinds quoted around \$6.50 on the close. Yearlings closed sharply lower, with best fed shorn kinds at \$5 on the close, and odd lots of natives and westerns at \$4.50@5. Ewes held generally steady throughout the month, with best kinds \$2@2.50. Old wethers show little change, prices ranging from \$3@4.25.

H. H. Madden.

Wool Sales in South Dakota

THE weather is still dry (July 22) and feed is getting short; if we do not get rain within a few days, our late forage will be gone.

It has been reported that a large collection of wools at Newell in western South Dakota, sold to a Boston house recently at 26½ cents. In other sections consignments continue to be the major business. In the eastern part of the state offers of 17 to 20 cents are being made, but growers are holding patiently. There is still quite a volume of wool held by producers in various parts of the state.

Grenville, S. D.

H. Raedsch

To the Wool Growers of the United States

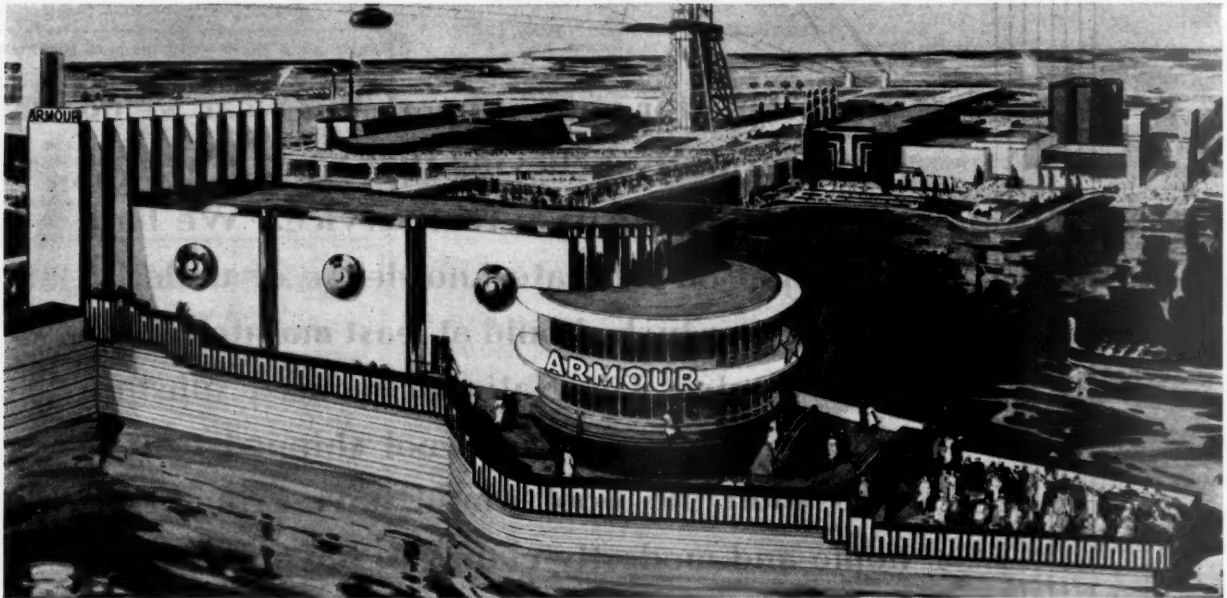
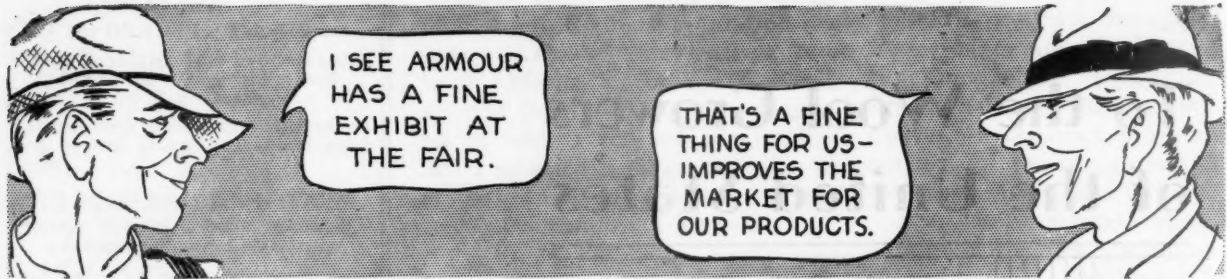
IN asking for your support this year we do so earnestly believing that we can render to your industry a real service. We base our belief on intimate knowledge of underlying causes which should at least maintain 1933 price levels. The National secured substantially higher prices for wool shipped to it in 1933 than the wool would have brought at home and modestly claims to have played an important part in bringing about price advances. The National is your own selling agency. Its future success will depend on your support.

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President

C. L. REDD
Vice - Pres.

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National Wool Marketing Corporation



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T. G. Lee President

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 18)

alfalfa were very light in most valleys. Wild hay meadows were largely pastured for the want of other pasturage; consequently there is a dearth of hay on hand, and prospects for the fall and winter pasturage are poor. Livestock as a rule are in fairly good shape.

La Sal

Summer ranges are dry and water short, July 16, and there will be no fat lambs from this section unless it rains some. The fall and winter ranges are in fair condition.

More lambs were saved this year per 100 ewes than in 1933, the increase varying from 5 to 15 per cent with different outfits. There will be no direct shipments of lambs to packers from this district this year. From 10 to 40 per cent of the lambs are shipped as fat lambs from here. Contracts for feeders lambs are being made at 6 cents with 5 cents paid for wrinkled bodies. A 12-hour shrink is allowed under the contract.

While our ewes are somewhat older in age, we have been keeping a reasonable number of ewe lambs the last year or two for replacements.

No sales of wool have been reported in this vicinity, but wools are being consigned under advances ranging from 15 to 21 cents.

Charles Redd

Roosevelt

As the result of the drouth our summer range is only about 25 per cent of normal, and there is no feed on the fall and winter ranges. Drouth conditions are getting worse every day; it is the worst drouth, in fact, ever known in this area. About 25 per cent of the ewes will have to be sold to the government under their relief program.

I hear that 5 cents a pound is being offered for feeder lambs, but do not believe any contracts have been made yet. The lamb crop generally was from 35 to 40 per cent under that of 1933; only about 7 per cent of the fat lambs are sold

Do You Know?

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For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

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For the treatment of complicated cases of hemorrhagic septicemia with secondary infections.

This bacterin is steadily coming into wide use by western sheepmen. Many report the complete stopping of death losses upon vaccinating flocks.

Ovine Hemorrhagic Septicemia Aggressin

Immunize your flock against this dangerous disease. One dose gives safe protection. Don't wait for trouble but vaccinate and avoid losses.

Ovine Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin

For prevention and treatment. Desirable for use in infected flocks and for vaccinating exposed sheep, goats and lambs.

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Franklin Drench Powder is effective for expelling both the stomach worms and tapeworms. In addition to the copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate, it contains other medicinal ingredients that help to expel the killed worms and in the healing of the lacerated linings of the intestines. Water only need be added to the powder. Complete directions are on each package.

A 20-ounce package will make five gallons of drench solution. This is good for 320 doses for mature sheep or goats, or 640 doses for lambs or kids. Price \$4.50. Three or more packages at \$4.00 each.

Protect Your Sheep from Theft

A nose brand does the trick. Franklin Brand-em-ol is a chemical branding liquid that makes a clear, lasting brand without heat and without pain. Very inexpensive and easy to apply. Half pint 75c, pint \$1.25, quart \$2.25. Send for special Brand-em-ol booklet.

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Shipped knocked down—easy to set up. Built by
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KEMP'S has the approval of Wool Growers' Associations and progressive sheepmen all over the world.

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Kemp's will stay on a sheep's back through any kind of weather—wet or dry, hot or cold—and stay as long as required. Yet it will scour out easily and quickly. Its use positively does not mat the fibres or injure the wool. Available in black, red or green, it will brand more of your sheep per gallon. A Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc., product.

**Stays On
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**Brands
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Portland, Ore.—Thomas Whitmore, 1633 N. E. Dekum
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San Antonio, Texas—Chas. D. Christian, Box 651

at home for direct shipment to packers.

Recent sales of wool have been on a basis of 19 to 21 cents, with a discount of 1 to 2 per cent for tags.

S. A. Russell

COLORADO

Temperatures ranged well above normal through the month everywhere, and the drouth has persisted in wide areas, though showers in the last two weeks have helped late crops and the ranges materially in places. Good crops of corn and alfalfa have been reported over the western slope where water was available, but water shortages cut the crops short in many places. Livestock have held up in fair to good shape generally, excepting over the southeastern portion where they are mostly in poor shape, for the want of water and pasturage.

Fruita

Our national forest grazing is about 90 per cent of normal; other summer range, 70 per cent; and the winter range will be about 50 per cent of normal. Prospects for fall and winter feed are, of course, very poor, only about half as much forage as there should be. I think about 18 per cent of the ewes of this vicinity will be sold under the government drouth purchase plan.

We saved about 15 per cent more lambs this year than last, but the fall shipments will have about 20 per cent more feeders than they did a year ago. We do not sell any of our lambs at home for direct shipment to packers. Haven't heard of any contracts for feeder lambs being made yet.

The bands around here have about 10 per cent more old ewes than they had four years ago.

W. C. Osborn

(Continued to page 39)

Hoof Trimming Secateurs



World famous as the ideal instrument to use in paring sheep's hoofs to get rid of FOOT-ROT

1. Solid Forged 2. Best Creuse Steel
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4. Secure Grip Handle 5. New Low Price

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Every Convenience

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 36)

NEW MEXICO

Most of the middle and northern counties had unusually hot weather, with little relief; but farther south and later in the month showers and cooler weather were more favorable. Drouthy conditions continued, however, and cattle losses continued in scattered places. Grass is still too short for winter feed and rain is much needed. Dry land farms are being planted to forage crops in places. The third cutting of alfalfa was completed.

Las Cruces

Our ranges are very poor (July 26), just about half of what they should be, due to the drouth. The drouth is weeding out our old ewes, which is cutting down the average age of our bands. Not many men around here will have to sell their ewes under the government sheep purchase program, though.

The drouth is also telling on our lamb crop. We had a smaller one than last year to begin with and the ones we will have to market will contain a larger percentage of feeders than usual. No contracting on feeder lambs is being done thus far.

Stuart & Meerscheidt

Lovington

We have very poor feed at this time (July 28) on the summer range and a large number of stock grazing there. The outlook for fall and winter feed is anything but encouraging, but if we get some rains in August, we will probably be able to winter through. Some of the men will take advantage of the drouth relief program and sell their ewes to the government. I think about 10 or 15 per cent of the ewes will be handled that way.

Most of our lambs go to feeders and are already sold at 6 cents, under an agreement that calls for a weight of 45 pounds, with a 12-hour shrink, or 3 per cent discount. Our crop this year was only about 75 per cent of normal.

Our bands carry about the same

number of old ewes as they did four years ago, but there are fewer ewes in the county.

From 18 to 20 cents has recently been paid for wool, with 14 cents a

pound being advanced on consignments.

J. W. Taylor, Jr.

Pinon

As a result of drouth, our summer range has been very poor, and winter range conditions will be bad, so far as feed is concerned.

About 50 per cent of our lambs go direct to the packers. This method of handling the lamb crop is expanding in this section; more of the lambs being sold at home to packers than was the case a year or so ago. We haven't heard of any contracts for feeder lambs yet.

Some wool sales have recently been transacted at 17 to 19 cents, with a 1 per cent discount for tags. On consignments, a \$1 per head advance is being made.

J. W. & J. C. Stevenson

ARIZONA

Abnormally warm weather prevailed pretty steadily through the month, and generally over the state, and rainfall continued well below normal, being almost negligible during the fore part of the month. Livestock have improved somewhat of late as a result of showers. The irrigated sections have produced a considerable amount of hay which is greatly needed in the drouth areas. Range conditions over much of the state have been extremely bad.

WESTERN TEXAS

At Amarillo the temperature was much the warmest of record, and the total precipitation was much less than ever previously recorded. Farther south, along the Rio Grande, the last ten days of the month brought generous showers which were beneficial. Temperatures at Del Rio were about normal. Ranges deteriorated badly, and cattle losses have been considerable. As a general rule livestock are fair.

General rains have been reported for the Big Bend section of Texas, with 2½ inches falling on July 23. Edwards County also reported a one-inch rain on the 25th, which has helped out ranges considerably there.

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Geo. L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah.....		27
W. D. Candland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....		30
Deer Lodge Farms Co., Deer Lodge, Montana.....		2
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....		31
J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....		3
Manti L. S. Co., Manti, Utah.....		28
Marsden L. S. Co., Parowan, Utah.....		29
Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyo.....		30
Roy R. Moore, Rawlins, Wyo.....		30
Williams & Pauly, Deer Lodge, Mont.....		3
SUFFOLKS		
Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....		2
C.P.R. Farms, Tilley, Alta, Canada.....		27
Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Ore.....		27
CORRIEDALES		
Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....		2
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....		31
Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyo.....		30
ROMNEYS		
Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wash.....		2
CROSSBREDS		
Manti L. S. Co., Manti, Utah.....		28
Roy R. Moore, Rawlins, Wyo.....		30
E. W. Wayman, Ingomar, Mont.....		29
DELAINES		
The J. E. Smith L. S. Co., Meacham, Ore.....		32
LINCOLNS		
Ernest Robson & Sons, Denfield, Ont., Canada.....		32
BREED ASSOCIATIONS		
American and Delaine Merino, Xenia, Ohio.....		32
American Hampshire, Detroit, Mich.....		35
American Rambouillet, Marsville, Ohio.....		35
American Shropshire, Lafayette, Ind.....		32
American Suffolk Society, Cullen Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah.....		30

On the basis of what we accomplished for you last year the

National Wool Marketing Corporation

invites the continued cooperation of the

Wool Growers of the United States

We believe the influence and proven judgment of the National Wool Marketing Corporation in sponsoring a sound plan for marketing the 1933 wool clip proved beneficial to all concerned, from the Wool Grower to the Manufacturer of Woolens and Worsteds.

Does not a continuance of this plan (which is now in effect for the 1934 clip) call for your serious consideration and your wholehearted approval?

Would you knowingly be the means of disturbing wool values by selling your wool at home at values lower than those established last year?

We DO NOT SPECULATE in wool.

We sell only wool consigned by Wool Growers who desire sound merchandising at Boston Market values.

Your clip will be handled either under our UNIT PLAN or as an individual lot.

Think! Act! Consign to

National Wool Marketing Corporation

281 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

EAST MEETS WEST



The South Omaha Union Stock Yards is a place where the Western Supply and Eastern Demand meet. It is the place where the values of your live stock are determined by practical men of experience in both selling and buying.

Our central location in the Corn Belt, splendid railroad facilities in all directions and our modern equipment for handling your live stock, make this the ideal market for you.

[SOUTH OMAHA
SERVICE
SATISFIES
HIPPIERS]



UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
OF OMAHA, Ltd.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Let Your Live Stock Take You to
"A Century of Progress"

Chicago — Continuous to Nov. 1st, 1934

*Library State Agt. College
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If you ship your livestock to Chicago Union Stock Yards, the railroad will furnish you free transportation as caretaker to market and return and allow you to stay in Chicago for ten days. Only a single carload is now required to secure this transportation from any point in the West.

Suppose you decide to stay in the city for two days to see the World's Fair and numerous other attractions. The cost of such a visit, including admission to a ball game and a theatrical show, need not exceed \$7.50, or less than 5 cents per hundredweight on an average carload of livestock.



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YOUR STOCK TO

CHICAGO

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF THE WORLD